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## CORNERING MARKET DECLARED ILLEGAL AS J. A. PATTEN IS HELD

United States Supreme Court  
Rules That Chicago Grain  
Man and Associates Must  
Stand Trial as Indicted

## CONSPIRACY CHARGE

Justice Van Devanter Styles  
Buying Up of Grain by  
Brokers Act to Enhance  
Price—Three Dissent

WASHINGTON—"Cornering the market" in commodities is illegal under the Sherman anti-trust law, according to the decision of the supreme court of the United States today, which held James A. Patten and his associates for trial in the New York federal courts for an alleged "cornering" of the cotton market in 1910. Mr. Patten is the Chicago operator whose manipulations in the wheat pit were a spectacular feature of the grain markets on numerous occasions.

Justice Van Devanter delivered the court's opinion today.

Mr. Patten and his associates were indicted in New York for prosecution on a part of the original indictment. The circuit court for the southern district of New York quashed the indictment, declaring private ownership of large quantities of cotton, did not create a monopoly, and that the cotton operators are not chargeable with any attempt to restrain interstate commerce.

In effect, Mr. Patten and his associates pleaded "cornering" of any product is not prohibited by the Sherman anti-trust law. They held that a corner is not a complete restraint of trade and only a commercial incident of trade.

It was contended that participants in a corner were not "conspirators" to restrain trade and that the government's charge was too remote and indirect. Those indicted with Mr. Patten were Eugene Stokes, Frank B. Hayne and W. P. Brown.

"The contracts of the defendants," the court declared, "amounted practically to issuance of orders to buy more cotton than the actual supply. This was a means of stimulating the market—of operating a corner."

The high court squarely met the question of legality of corners. The lower court ruled that such operations were not illegal under the anti-trust law.

"This was a conspiracy to corner the market," Justice Van Devanter ruled. "It was to enhance the price to all buyers in the country."

"Upon the corner becoming effective there could be no trade except as the conspirators might elect. We regard it plain that the corner would directly impede commerce in the United States."

"The conspirators must be held to have intended the consequences of their act. This was a conspiracy to dominate the entire cotton trade of the country."

"We are of the opinion that the Sherman statute does embrace the offenses charged."

Justice Lurton dissented from the opinion on technical grounds. Chief Justice White and Justice Holmes dissented.

## NEW MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS ARE BEING INAUGURATED IN SEVERAL OF THE NEARBY CITIES OF MASSACHUSETTS



OLIVER B. MUNROE  
Of Melrose

## TURKEY STANDS FIRM AND HALT IS CALLED

(By the United Press)

LONDON—When the Turkish-Balkan peace conference ended late this afternoon, the meeting adjourned without any further date being agreed upon.

When the plenipotentiaries reassembled this afternoon, Rehid Pasha said that the Turks were without authority to make further concessions, and Dr. Daneff, for the allies, said that Turkey's present proposals could not be accepted. The official announcement was that the peace conference was suspended and no definite date of its resumption was mentioned.

Dr. Daneff explained to an interviewer that there would be no session of the peace conference on Tuesday, but declared that negotiations were not definitely broken off.

He said that the allies merely declared that they could not accept the terms offered by the Turks at the last session. The Ottoman envoys replied that they were unable to add to them at this time, and the adjournment was indefinite because the Turks could not tell when they again would hear from Constantinople.

## SUBSTITUTES HELP WITH PARCEL POST

Parcel post mails arriving at the Boston postoffice today from all parts of the United States so congested the mails in the local office that Postmaster Mansfield found it necessary to put 34 substitute postal clerks to work. This gives a total of 229 substitute clerks now working at the 69 offices in the Boston postal district. The larger amount of the parcel post mails received today consists of manufacturers' samples.

Lynn, Salem, Brockton and  
Somerville All Install  
Their Mayor—Flag Is Pre-  
sented at Quincy

## CEREMONIES SIMPLE

Municipal officials of several of the Massachusetts cities which held their local elections recently begin their duties for the year following inauguration exercises today.

In most of these cities the inauguration exercises are to be held this evening. In many cities including Lynn, Salem, Brockton and Somerville, however, the ceremonies began at 10 a. m. George H. Newhall, mayor-elect of Lynn, was sworn in by Judge Elisha M. Stevens of Lynn. Oaths of office were also taken by Frank A. Turnbull, commissioner of finance, and George H. McPhetres, commissioner of streets, who begin a second term of two years each.

Former Senator Newhall was inaugurated as the second mayor under the new Lynn charter. Mr. Newhall is the thirty-fourth mayor of Lynn.

The mayor-elect was met in the office of the mayor at city hall by William P. Connerly, the retiring mayor, and was escorted to the old common council chamber followed by the other commissioners-elect.

Mayor Newhall delivered his inaugural address, which contained several recommendations. He compared Lynn's indebtedness favorably with that of other



EDWARD E. WILLARD  
Several times mayor of Chelsea

cities in the state. He gave a comparative statement of the city finances from 1886 to 1912, in which he showed that the city had \$10,000,000 tangible property as an offset to the city debt. He referred to harbor improvement and the

Everett, Medford, Melrose,  
Chelsea and Malden Are to  
Hold Exercises Tonight—  
Preparations Are Complete

## REFORMS ADVISED

extension of Market street as being a means of bringing new industries to the city.

Many changes were recommended in paving and naming streets and the laying of sidewalks. He spoke of the police department and of its equipment, and recommended the enlargement of the police stables. He advocated a new gymnasium for the Lynn English high school, the purchase of more yard room for the new Brickett school, provision for an evening school in the eastern section of the city, the longer period of conducting the evening school for alien children.

Mayor Newhall recommended the building of one or two new schoolhouses, improvement of Lynn park and the establishment of several additional playgrounds.

Several additions to the present water system were referred to. Only one change is recommended in the board of health and that is the transfer of the collecting of ashes to the street department.

Mayor Newhall recommends proper discipline in all departments. He states that heads of departments should never

(Continued on page five, column one)



CHARLES A. BURNS  
Of Somerville

## RHODE ISLAND MAYOR ATTACKS NEW HAVEN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Criticizing the New Haven railroad as a monopoly which he urged the people of New England to contest with a competing road and urging establishment of a public market where farmers can sell direct to consumers, Joseph H. Gaynor was inaugurated mayor of Providence today. Mr. Gaynor is a Democrat and succeeds Henry Fletcher, a Republican.

"We realize that the New Haven road itself is a paying proposition," said Mayor Gaynor in his inaugural address. "We also realize that it cannot pay its present rate of dividends and give the people of Providence proper service, as long as it pursues its present policy of buying up every trolley, rail and steamship line in the vicinity which looks as if it might some time in the future become a competitor, especially if these lines are not paying propositions themselves."

## STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE TO HEAR REPORTS

Committees of the state board of agriculture will meet tonight at the United States hotel to prepare their reports to the full board, which holds its annual meeting at the State House tomorrow.

The committees include those on the Massachusetts Agricultural College, on irrigation and drainage, on grasses and forage crops and on agricultural societies.

John Bursley, first vice-president of the state board, will preside tomorrow in the absence of the president.

## REPUBLICANS HOPE TO REACH AGREEMENT ON SENATE PROBLEM

Majority Party Members in  
Legislature Meet to Discuss  
Question of Who Shall Be  
Their Candidate

## DIFFERENCES MANY

Curtis Guild, Ambassador to  
Russia, Said to Lead in  
Number of Supporters  
Among Men Mentioned

Nearly the full strength of the Republican candidates of the House is expected to be present this afternoon at a conference, following the session of the Legislature, for the discussion of plan of procedure in connection with the nomination of a Republican senatorial candidate.

This claim is based on the fact that the members, who favor Curtis Guild, ambassador to Russia, for United States senator are being urged to attend, according to Representative John H. Sherburne, leader of the Guild forces in the Legislature.

Previously the Guild men were reported to have been in favor of keeping away from any conference. Among the chief questions to be considered, it is said, is that of having a caucus of the Republican members at a later time for the purpose of nominating a candidate who it would be understood should get the support of all who attend the caucus.

This future meeting will differ from today's meeting chiefly in that those who attend the caucus will be bound to abide by its choice. The understanding is that this afternoon's conference is not to be binding in any particular.

The advantage of today's meeting, it is said, is that by the result of the vote to be taken on the question of holding a caucus, the Republican leaders will be enabled to know practically how many House members are willing to abide by the result of the proposed future caucus.

Among the propositions expected to come up if the caucus is held are these: That instead of a candidate being nominated by a majority vote as at present, a two thirds vote will be asked. The Guild men also are expected to bring out a proposition that any candidate to be nominated must have 100 votes. It is understood that if a caucus is held all the candidates now in the field will be asked to release men pledged to them before the conference is entered.

## MAYOR WANTS OIL PRICE PROBED

Mayor Fitzgerald today wrote to Congressman Andrew J. Peters asking him to bring to the attention of Attorney-General Wickersham the increase in the price of gasoline oil and by-products.

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK SELLS ITS CONTROL OF CHASE NATIONAL BANK

NEW YORK—With the announcement today that the First National bank has sold its holdings in the Chase National which amounted practically to control, Wall Street men characterized the move as an effort on the part of George F. Baker, president of the First National and the other officers of that institution, to forestall the Pujo money trust committee in Washington. Mr. Baker is under subpoena to appear at the inquiry this week and it is known that the

operations of the First National and the Chase National banks were to be looked into.

The change of control of the Chase bank was brought about, it is reported, by the sale of the Chase National stock held by the First National Bank to Albert H. Wiggin, president of the former institution.

A. Barton Hepburn, chairman of the First National Bank, disclaimed the report that his institution ever had con-

trol of the Chase National, saying all the Chase stock figuring in the transaction was held in individual names and did not appear on the record as being property of the holding company.

## Pujo Committee to Meet

WASHINGTON—Wall street bankers and brokers resumed their enforced journeys to Washington today on call of the Pujo committee. Reconvening at 2 o'clock this afternoon, the committee planned to consolidate its investigation within two weeks and report proposed remedial legislation to the House early in February.

A conference between the committee and its attorney, Samuel Undermyer of New York, preceded the hearing today. Future scope of the hearings, probable adjournment and the subpoena of William Rockefeller of the Standard Oil Company were discussed.

The Pujo committee and its counsel, Samuel Undermyer of New York, are said to have practically abandoned hope of ever getting Mr. Rockefeller on the witness stand, and Thomas W. Lawson of Boston will be subpoenaed as a substitute and asked about the copper pool.

"Mr. Lawson will very probably take Mr. Rockefeller's place," said Thomas W. Lawson's private secretary today when asked to verify the report from Washington that the Boston financier would be summoned before the Pujo "money trust" investigation committee to tell his story of the copper pool of 1907, of which he was a member, in place of William Rockefeller.

## AIRMAN SEEKS RIGHT TO TAKE PARCEL POST MAIL TO NEW YORK

Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield today wired to Joseph Stewart, second assistant postmaster-general at Washington, for permission to establish a temporary aeroplane parcel post route between Boston and New York, with stops at intermediate points.

Mr. Mansfield did this at the request of Harry M. Jones of Providence and Saugus. Mr. Jones wants to leave Boston tomorrow on the initial trip. He visited Mr. Mansfield today, and asked to be permitted to carry 25 pounds of parcel post mail.

Stops are planned for Providence, New London, New Haven and Bridgeport. The start will be from Franklin field, where Mr. Jones' machine is at present.

If the permission is granted it will be necessary to swear Mr. Jones in as a United States mail carrier. It will be the first time that an aeroplane has carried parcel post matter.

Mr. Jones planned to fly to Providence today from Franklin park, but after making a preliminary flight and finding conditions unsatisfactory, he postponed the trip until tomorrow.

## COST OF U. S. 1912 HEALTH WORK SOUGHT

WASHINGTON—Senator Works today introduced the following resolution, which was agreed to by the Senate:

"Resolved, that the secretary of the treasury be and is hereby instructed to furnish to the Senate at his earliest convenience the following information: 1—the total expense to the government for the year 1912 of its health departments, bureaus, and all other health activities, in its various branches including the public health and national quarantine, the public health service and medical departments of the departments of war, navy and other departments, hospitals, hygienic laboratories, medical schools, attending surgeons, surgeons general, bureau of medicine and surgery, boards for examinations of officers, boards of medical examiners, children's bureau, medical service in the bureau of immigration and all other bureaus or branches of the health and medical service of the government, giving the expense of each separately and the total expense of the whole of them. 2—the number of officers and employees of such service, in each and all branches thereof and their salaries and other compensation."

## NEW BOAT LINE OPENS SERVICE SOON TO BE EXTENDED TO SALEM

Supplying a service welcomed by merchants, the 125-ton steamer May Archer, Capt. I. E. Archibald, is now making daily trips between Beverly and Boston. Within a few days the route is to be extended to Salem.

For several years an express and freight service has been carried on between Boston and Lynn by a tug towing a covered lighter between the two ports. It is proving popular among shippers, and is now firmly established. The May Archer is not only a freight steamer, but also has accommodations for about 300 passengers on board. The new line is expected to be aided by making the rates between Boston and Beverly, and to Salem when the route is extended, lower than to the same places by land.

"Pier wharf" in Salem is being prepared for the coming of the steamer to that port. Dredges are making the channel suitable for the arrival of the May Archer and she will probably make her first trip no later than Jan. 8.

Captain Archibald, whose home is in Port Clyde, Me., and Gen. William Stopford of Beverly are joint owners of the May Archer and supporters of the line. Captain Archibald is well known about Maine, having established the line between Portland and Rockland with the old Monhegan. The line is now operated by the Eastern Steamship Corporation. General Stopford is connected with many business enterprises in Beverly.

The May Archer is about 8 years old, and is manned by a crew of eight men. She formerly ran between Thomaston and Boothbay, via intermediate ports. She makes an average speed of nine miles per hour, and leaves Beverly daily at 7 a. m., arriving here about 9:45

a. m. On her return, the Archer leaves Otis wharf at noon.

Starting next summer, the May Archer will run Sundays as well as week days to accommodate passengers desiring the 25-mile sail. Since the dissolution, some years ago, of the line running between Boston and Salem Willows, people have been obliged to go by land, or charter a vessel in order to reach these popular summer resorts.

Members of the harbor and land commission were in Salem recently and visited Lane's dock, a petition to dredge which is pending before the commission. General Stopford, who, with Capt.

Isaac E. Archibald, is the sole owner of the Salem Bay line, was told by the commissioners that permission to dredge would be granted as soon as the necessary retaining abutments along the piling of the wharf were completed. In the dredging, the material removed will be used to fill the pier and to retain this filling and prevent it from running back into the dock, some abutments will have to be built. This will be done immediately. A contract has already been signed with the Eastern Dredging Company to do the dredging, which will be started this week and everything made ready for the boat to run by the latter part of the week.

## STEAMER PLIES BOSTON TO BEVERLY



May Archer, running daily freight and passenger service on newly inaugurated line, appreciated by business men

The helpful influence of the Monitor is becoming more widely and thoroughly established each day through the loyal cooperation of its friends all over the world, who are gladly giving others the benefit of a clean newspaper by passing their copies along.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER  
In United States ..... 3c  
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# Plans for U. S. Senate Reorganization Perplex Democrats

## SENATE COMMITTEE SITUATION STIRS THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS

WASHINGTON—Democratic leaders would give much to know how their associates in the Senate are to settle their differences after March 4 with regard to committee assignments. There has been talk of a compromise and it may be possible to work the matter out in that way, but the situation is regarded important to the party as a whole.

Progressive Democratic senators claim to have about 30 votes in caucus for the adoption of their plan of Senate reorganization, and if it should turn out that they have that many, they will be able to do as they please with committees.

The demands of the progressive Democratic senators may be epitomized as follows:

The abolition of the seniority rule, limiting the older senators to service in but one or two of the five big committees of the Senate—finance, appropriations, foreign relations, judiciary and commerce. Such a change of program would provide places on committees for 45 separate Democrats. At present the older senators, due to the seniority rule, have places on from three to five of these big committees each.

The election of the committee on committees by the Democratic caucus, rather than its appointment by the chairman of the caucus.

The election of committee chairmen by the majority members of those committees, which would further diminish the power of the older senators.

Limiting the term of caucus chairman to two years. That position carries with it the title of Senate leader and is now held by Senator Martin of Virginia.

Length of service will count for very little in the Senate if these changes should be made, and the new member in his first session would be on a parity with the veterans of years of service and experience, and would stand an equal chance with them of election to important chairmanships.

It is understood that, by way of compromise, both sides have argued that the committee on committees, which will organize the Senate committees, shall be elected and not appointed by the caucus chairman. But this will only be postponing the difficulty, for the committee, whether elected or appointed, will have to decide, before taking up its work, whether it will disregard the rule of seniority, and what its attitude will be toward the other points mentioned, and its action will be subject to caucus review.

Under the rule of seniority the older senators have control of all important Senate committees. In some instances they hold the chairmanship of one big committee and are ranking members on three or four others equally big. The practice of seniority preference thus has its drawbacks. It tends to concentrate

## MANY INQUIRIES MARK OPENING OF WEEK IN CONGRESS

WASHINGTON—Not since the Democratic House first began its work has there been so much investigating activity as is scheduled for this week. Half a dozen committees plan to question witnesses. The most important hearings are:

The ways and means committee, on the tariff.

The ways and means committee, on the tariff.

The sub-committee on the so-called money trust.

The sub-committee on the banking committee on currency reform.

The merchant marine committee on the "shipping trust."

The committee on the treasury and postoffice departments in administrative investigations.

In addition, the judiciary committee expects to resume hearings in connection with the framing of a revised anti-trust bill; the O'Shaughnessy resolution for investigation of the Grand Trunk-Neo Haven Railroad merger will probably be passed and an investigation of insurance companies in the District of Columbia will be continued.

power in the hands of a few men, for in a body like the Senate the men of long service inevitably get the best places on the most important committees, and thus frequently have more work to do than can be done expeditiously. Indeed, it is frequently asserted, in the closing weeks of a session, that certain senators are assigned to so many conference committees, by reason of their committee rank, that the work of these committees is seriously retarded.

These conditions form the basis of the argument made by younger Democratic senators for a change of policy after March 4, so that all Democratic members may have an opportunity for preferment.

The rule of seniority, however, has become one of the features of the Senate, not because it is a perfect rule, but because it is more easily workable than any other that could be thought of. For years it has made for good order and peace in the Senate, and the older senators are defending it on that as well as on other grounds. It would be exceedingly difficult, for instance, to apply to members of the Senate the strict rule of merit proposed by Mr. Bryan. There is no standard of merit to which all senators will submit themselves.

In the national House of Representatives the seniority question never has been up, for the House has a rule that the chairman of an important committee shall not be a member of any other committee. Such an arrangement works successfully in the House because of its large membership, but it would not work in the Senate, with its 96 members and 71 standing committees of from three to 17 members each. If these 71 chairmen were barred from service on other committees, the remaining 25 members would be compelled to serve on about 50 committees each.

Again, what might be charged against the rule of seniority, namely, that it gives certain states more power than others enjoy, is said to be very far from being the exact fact. What the rule of seniority really does, say those men who defend it, is to place a premium on length of service. These men contend that a state which sends the same men back to the Senate term after term is entitled to the benefit of increased prestige and power which such a course insures.

The work of Congress is done in committee, and the country as a whole, it is contended, should have men of experience to do that work. And since the entire country and not a particular state is to be benefited, it is claimed that preference should be given to the ablest and most experienced senators. In giving them control there is no impairment of the rights of any state. Moreover, they say it would be impossible to appoint committees on any basis such as is proposed by Mr. Bryan.

Undoubtedly, the basis on which the present Senate controversy is to be settled, if settled at all, will be worked out during the present session, so that by March 4 it will be known just what the Senate is to do in the way of overturning its long established system of government. The way in which the controversy is settled will be highly important to the welfare of the Wilson administration. If the Senate insurgents should carry their points, a body of Senate insurgents among the Democrats would at once be created, and it would have as members men in that body of longest service, greatest experience and consequent greatest ability to help the Democratic party make a good impression upon the country.

## VOCATION GUIDANCE MAY BE CONTINUED BY CITY'S SCHOOL BOARD

Miss Laura F. Wentworth Is Expected to Be Elected to Have Charge of This Work at Meeting This Evening

### TO BROADEN WORK

Following its investigation into the needs for vocational guidance among the school children of Boston and their parents, it is expected the school committee this evening will take definite action to continue the work the rest of the school year along the same lines, giving special attention to three points.

Miss Laura F. Wentworth, vocational assistant in the High School of Practical Arts, has been recommended for this work and is expected to be elected to that position, continuing her high school work, but giving two days a week to vocational instruction.

As outlined by the school committee the pupils of the upper elementary grades, their teachers and parents, will be furnished with wider opportunities to study and understand the difference in the several types of Boston high schools and their respective special fitting for particular vocations. Additional information of a practical nature respecting the different types of vocations that may be of interest to pupils, teachers and parents, will be collected and arranged so as to be useful for reference, and pupils leaving school to seek employment are to be given instructions as to how to obtain certificates.

A feature of the work will be the publication of a pamphlet containing complete information respecting the high schools, so arranged and worded as to be easily understandable by parents. It is acknowledged that a further careful investigation into the vocations of the community, both with reference to the opportunities afforded and the requirements for success in each, should be made before a complete plan of vocational guidance may be formulated. This investigation is to be carried on. It is expected it may lead to a modification of courses of study and methods of instruction in order better to prepare pupils for entrance into vocations.

Under the direction of the superintendent, teachers will be assisted to a better acquaintance with the needs of the community, helped to become more expert in their ability to judge the qualities of their pupils, and more thoroughly informed with reference to the particular merits of the opportunities offered for continued education in day, evening and continuation schools. It is probable that a circular will be published giving parents information as to requirements that must be met before a working certificate can be secured.

The question of increasing the salaries of transient officers will probably be discussed this evening.

## Superintendents to File Two Bills in the Legislature Tomorrow

As a result of numerous conferences the Massachusetts Association of School Superintendents will file two bills in the state Legislature tomorrow. The first provides that boys and girls between 14 and 16 years of age must either attend school or be regularly employed. The second encourages the establishment of continuation and part time schools and empowers communities to compel the school attendance of boys and girls between 14 and 16 years for a certain number of hours each week, this time to be taken from the regular business day. These bills are entirely distinct from the one filed a few days ago by the state board of education.

### MINISTER BEGINS PASTORATE

The Rev. Ernest S. Meredith, formerly pastor of the First Parish church of West Roxbury, who accepted the call to become minister of the Third Religious Society on Richmond street, Dorchester Lower Mills, began his pastorate yesterday morning at the 10:30 service. After the services he was given an informal reception.

## COMMITTEE MEN TO RIDE IN PARADE AT INAUGURATION



WILLIAM CORCORAN EUSTIS  
Chairman of inauguration committee in charge of the unofficial exercises

WASHINGTON—Senator W. Murray Crane, chairman of the joint inauguration committee of Congress, and William Corcoran Eustis, chairman of the inaugural committee, will ride at the head of the inauguration parade in the carriage, with President Taft and President-elect Wilson.

Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff and marshal of the inaugural parade announced the names of officers selected to serve on his staff for the occasion as follows: Vice-chairman, Col. E. St. John Greble; chief of staff, Col. H. T. Allen; adjutant-general, Col. H. C. Lee.

Maj.-Gen. W. W. Worthington has been assigned to command the regular army and military academy contingent in the parade and Brig.-Gen. A. L. Mills will command the militia division.

## ONLY MUNICIPAL PLAYERS IN U. S. TO APPEAR IN BOSTON

Boston playgoers on the afternoon of Jan. 14 are to see a performance at the Majestic theater by the only municipal theatrical company in the United States, the Northampton players from the Academy of Music, Northampton, Mass. The attraction will be "The Little Town of Bethlehem," a nativity play by Mrs. Spencer Trask.

The \$100,000 academy of music was willed to Northampton by E. H. R. Lyman. It was decided about a year ago to start a stock company under municipal auspices, and Miss Jessie Bonstelle and Bertram Harrison were chosen to direct activities. Performances were begun Oct. 1 with "Old Heidelberg." The people of the city gave constantly increasing support. The prices have been 25 to 75 cents for the evening performances and 25 and 50 cents afternoons. Mayor William Feikert is one of the trustees, ex-officio. He came to Boston last week and talked with Governor Foss and Mayor Fitzgerald of the work being done, and both agreed to lend their patronage to the performance next Tuesday. The Northampton prices will prevail here.

"The Little Town of Bethlehem" begins with the night of the nativity in Bethlehem. A naughty Roman girl refuses to give up her room in the inn to shelter Joseph and his wife, and so they have to seek a corner in the stable. The plot follows the Roman beauty to a period 30 years later when she experiences healing at the hands of the Nazarene.

EXTENSION WORK PLANNED  
OREGON CITY, Ore.—Mark Woodruff, an official of the Portland, Eugene & Eastern railroad, is authority for the statement that work on the 40 miles from Portland south will be commenced

## ELECTRIFICATION OF ALL BOSTON ROADS IN SIX YEARS PROPOSED

Representative Channing H. Cox of ward 10, Boston, the Republican floor leader of the House of Representatives, today filed with the clerk of the House a bill requiring all steam railroads entering Boston to electrify their lines within the metropolitan parks district within a period of six years.

One or more such bills already have been filed, but the Cox bill is regarded by some as indicating that Republican leaders are to make an effort to have the proposition enacted by the Legislature this session.

If unforeseen difficulties arise, the Cox bill provides that the time within which the roads shall be required to electrify may be extended by the railroad commissioners.

Mr. Cox petitions that "the comfort and the reasonable enjoyment of the homes of the residents of the metropolitan park districts requires the electrification."

## LABOR NOT TRIED WITH DYNAMITERS SAYS ITS LEADER

WASHINGTON—That those controlling working hours, wages and conditions "drove the iron workers into their retaliation against society" was asserted by Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., in his plea for the Clayton bill regulating injunctions before Senate judiciary committee.

"Do you think one side can play with the forces of injustice and tyranny and not lead to a defensive move on the part of the other," he asked. "As to those who counsel harshness and deny mercy, are they the men who have fought the fight of the world of men and conquered without blemish to themselves?"

Mr. Gompers said that the trial of the dynamiters was "not the trial of organized labor," and continued: "I challenge any of our enemies to show where there has been any unlawful conduct or connection, direct or remote, with any violence in connection with any labor controversy or otherwise."

## COOLIDGE CORNER STORES DAMAGED

Firemen, spectators and some of the proprietors of a block of stores on Beacon street, adjacent to Whitney hall, Coolidge corner, Brookline, which were damaged to the extent of about \$15,000, escaped with minor injuries when an explosion occurred during a fire Sunday afternoon. T. James Craig of the Brookline wires and lights department and four Chinese were in the laundry shop trying to locate the gas meter when the explosion forced two of them through the front window. The others escaped through the rear. The stores damaged were David Quinn's florist store and conservatory, Gift Shop and developing rooms of the Brookline Art Union, John G. Miller's fruit store, Boulevard Shoe Repairing Company, Austin L. Robinson's fish market, a laundry, Abraham D. Babbit's tailor store. The slightly damaged Boulevard postoffice is open today.

## PLOT CHARGE AGAINST DR. GOMEZ

MEXICO CITY—Dr. Francisco Vasquez Gomez, who was active and popular in the Madero revolution, is under arrest in connection with a charge of rebellion. He was former minister of education and head of the Maderist rebel agency in Washington. Aside from some old documents, belonging to his brother, Gen. Emilio Vasquez Gomez, it is said nothing incriminating was found when his house was searched by the authorities.

### CONGRESS SEAT CONTESTED

WASHINGTON—Alleging fraud at the polls and in the count of votes from two of the assembly districts in New York city, Judas H. Reiter, defeated Republican candidate for Congress, today filed a contest for the seat held by Representative Francis Burton Harrison.

DR. POWERS TO TALK ON GERMANY  
Dr. Levi M. Powers is to speak on "What Germany Can Teach Us" in one of a series of popular lectures, with debate, under the auspices of the Boston school of social science in Lorimer hall, Tremont Temple, this evening.

## MR. TAFT FOR SPECIAL COURT ON CANAL TOLLS

WASHINGTON—President Taft is willing to submit to arbitration the questions at issue between Great Britain and the United States over Panama canal tolls, but he does not favor arbitration by the Hague tribunal.

Although he has not yet given the tribunal much thought, the President, it is believed would prefer a special board of arbitration composed of citizens of the United States and Great Britain. Such was to be the composition of the arbitral court he proposed to settle any vital question arising between nations when

he spoke on behalf of the arbitration treaties.

The President has expressed to friends the view that at The Hague all Europe would be against this nation, and that the moral pressure on the court would be enormous, because all Europe is interested in Panama tolls just as much as is England.

In a court on which only Great Britain and the United States were represented, it is argued, there would be a much greater chance of a fair decision. Several Democratic senators have declared that a special tribunal should be created to arbitrate this dispute.

## COL. ROOSEVELT CHEERS IDAHOANS

CALDWELL, Idaho—Theodore Roosevelt, in a telegram to James H. Gibson, Progressive state chairman, extended his sympathy to R. S. Sheridan, C. O. Broxon and A. R. Cruzen, sentenced to jail for alleged contempt in quoting Mr. Roosevelt's utterances on the supreme court and enlarging upon them in their newspaper.

Mr. Roosevelt says: "In its essence the action of the court is in the right place to deny to a very large minority, the right effectively to express their desire as to who shall be the chief magistrate of this nation, and in the second place to punish those who protest against this denial of justice and thereby seek to intimidate all men who may hereafter desire to protest against similar outrages. There could be no better proof that we need the power to recall judges from the bench when they act badly."

"I have communicated with Senators Dixon, Borah, Poindexter and Bristow to ask if something cannot be done in the United States Senate to call attention to the outrage."

### PROGRESSIVES TO STAND ALONE

HARTFORD, Conn.—No compromise or alignment with the Democrats and Republicans is the substance of the advice given by Theodore Roosevelt to the eight Progressive representatives-elect, who have returned to their Connecticut homes after a visit with him in New York. This ultimatum, if carried out, means that not only will Connecticut have a Democratic Senate, but that a Democrat may be elected speaker of the House Wednesday.

## WOMEN GATHER TO DISCUSS POLITICS

WASHINGTON—Here to study policies and discuss ways whereby they can be of assistance to their fathers, brothers and husbands in the furtherance of their political faith, more than 100 prominent women pledged to the support of Democracy are gathering today for the convention tomorrow of the Woman's National Democratic League.

### SERMON PREACHED TO MASONS

By invitation of the pastor, the Rev. James Huxtable, who is chaplain of Adelphi and Gate of the Temple Masonic lodges, South Boston, and Rabbi lodge of Dorchester, about 150 members of those fraternities attended morning service yesterday in Hawes Unitarian Congregational church, East Broadway, South Boston. The pastor spoke on duties of men to one another.

### SUFFRAGISTS GO TO COMMISSION

WASHINGTON—Superintendent of Police Sylvester, having ordered that the proposed woman's parade the day before inauguration shall not swing down Pennsylvania avenue, the district commissioners were appealed to today by the woman's suffrage committee.

**Pratt's Vienna Bread**

Is baked for those who want good bread. Try it.

YOUR GROCER

WEDDING INVITATIONS W. B. Clarke Co. 26 & 28 Tremont St.

## FRUIT EXCHANGE TO LAY OUT WORK

Committees, inspectors, trustees of the surplus fund and other officers of the Boston Fruit and Produce exchange are expected to be appointed at the meeting of the directors next Saturday. Alfred P. Lee was reelected president by a vote of 274 to 195 for his opponent, Jesse S. Newcomb the former vice-president, at the election Saturday.

Frank E. Cheney was elected vice-president and Harvey E. Sleeper was reelected treasurer by the largest single vote on the ballot, 453. Walter V. Fletcher, Howard B. Dakin and Orin E. Spooner were elected directors for three years. Thomas F. Lomasney was elected director for one year to fill a vacancy, and Joseph M. Thomas delegate to the Massachusetts State Board of Trade.

## AMERICAN INDIAN FREEDOM IS URGED

WASHINGTON—Freedom from the paternal care of the government is urged for the American Indian in the annual report made public Sunday by the bureau of Indian affairs, submitted to Secretary Fisher by Robert G. Valentine, until recently commissioner.

The former commissioner voiced the hope that the day might be near "when the United States will finally have lifted its hands from Indian affairs and all Indians in all respects will stand on an equal footing with all their fellow Americans."

### TEAMSTERS PAY INCREASED

Increases of \$1 a week in pay and improved overtime conditions have been granted to teamsters by all but four trucking firms in the city, and all the members of the Boston Team Drivers Union 25 started to work as usual today. It is expected that the firms which have not acceded to the demands of the men will do so within a few days.

### SPECIAL ELECTION ARRANGED

Ward 3, Charlestown, will hold a special election for representative on Feb. 11, according to announcement made by the election commissioners. A special primary for the election will be held Jan. 21, and candidates must have their nomination papers filed with the secretary of state before Jan. 14.

### H. B. MITCHELL PASSES AWAY

Capt. Harris B. Mitchell, first chief of police of Malden, passed away at the Revere house yesterday.

**GMC TRUCKS**

THE finger of profit points to a certain GMC truck that has replaced 9 teams—an exceptional showing.

But as a matter of fact, if you use two or more teams you can make money by installing motor trucks. It's our job to prove that GMC trucks are the kind you ought to buy.

GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK CO. PONTIAC, MICHIGAN

Makers of Gasoline and Electric Trucks of all Capacities

BOSTON BRANCH—753 BOYLSTON STREET

MONEY SAVED

By the use of Ward's Personal and Household Expense Book. 75c to \$2.50 each. 57-59 Franklin St.

**WARD'S**

## AT THE THEATERS

**BOSTON**  
CASTLE SQUARE—"Gingerbread Man."  
HOLLYS—"John Drew."  
KREIBER—"Vandeville."  
MAJESTIC—"Hanky-Panky."  
PARK—"The Woman."  
PLYMOUTH—"George Arliss in 'Disraeli.'"  
SHUBERT—"The Merry Countess."  
ST. JAMES—"Tale of Spies."  
TREMONT—"The Red Widow."

**CHICAGO**  
BLACKSTONE—"Elsie Ferguson."  
FINE ARTS—"Irish Players."  
GARRICK—"Southern and Marlowe."  
ILLINOIS—"Court of Luxembourg."  
LASKALL—"Girl at the Gate."  
OPERA HOUSE—"Louis Mann."  
POWERS—"Mme. Simone."

**NEW YORK**  
ASTOR—"Fine Feathers."  
BELASCO—"Years of Discretion."  
CASINO—"The Pledge."  
CHILDREN—"Racketty-Packetty House."  
COHAN—"Broadway Jones."  
COMEDY—"Fanny's First Play."  
CORT—"Dog of My Heart."  
ELTING—"Within the Law."  
EMPIRE—"Maude Adams in 'Peter Pan.'"  
FORTY EIGHT STREET—"Wm. Collier."  
FULTON—"The Yellow Jacket."  
GARDEN—"Hamlet."  
GLOBE—"Lady of the Slipper."  
HARRIS—"Cheer Up."  
HIPPODROME—"Under Many Flags."  
Hudson—"Mrs. Fiske."  
LIBERTY—"Mistakes."  
LITTLE—"Rutherford and Son."  
LYCEUM—"Blackbirds."  
MANHATTAN—"The Wisp."  
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Eva."  
PARK—"Lina Abrahamsen."  
PLAYHOUSE—"Little Women."  
WALLACK—"Mae, Nastasia."



# Leading Events in Athletic World



# Ketcham to Name Coach

## HOCKEY FOLLOWERS EXPECT CLOSE RACE FOR AMATEUR TITLE

Four Clubs Are Entered for the 1913 Series Which Starts in New York This Evening

### ONE IS NEWCOMER

NEW YORK—Followers of the Amateur Hockey League are awaiting the opening of the 1913 series tomorrow with interest. Several changes in the clubs which make up the league and the personnel of the various teams have been made since the season of 1912 and despite the fact that the New York A. C. and Wanderers will not be represented this year, the advent of the Irish-American A. C. and the strengthening of all the teams is expected to make this year's race fully as interesting as any of the past.

Three of the veteran clubs still remain in the league, the Crescent A. C., St. Nicholas Skating Club and the Hockey Club of New York, augmented by a new candidate for hockey honors in the seven representing the Irish-American A. C., which, after several years of waiting, succeeded in being admitted to membership in the league when the Wanderers decided not to put a team on the ice this season, and incidentally fell heir to several of the players who were conspicuous on the Wanderers last year. With only four teams competing this season for the championship honors it was necessary to readjust the schedule of games, and instead of playing two series the four teams will engage in a triple round-robin series of 18 games.

Few will venture an opinion on the probable outcome of the championship series. The teams have had plenty of practise in games with the college sevens, and even these have given no line upon which to base an intelligent forecast of the result. Never before have the clubs been so well equipped with players.

St. Nicholas is the only team which is composed exclusively of American players, most of whom are former members of college teams, and no encouragement has ever been given to the Canadians, of whom there are many on the other teams.

The Crescent A. C. with its array of seasoned veterans is a slight favorite with some, but the favor hangs upon the team's record of past achievements rather than upon an analysis of present conditions. While not officially announced, it is understood that Dobby, Wall, Liftton and Mills, a quartet of incomparable players who were the leading factors in pushing the Crescents into championship prominence in past seasons, will not play this year, and the fact that they have not practised with the team seems to give significance to the rumor. Their places have been filled with capable players, but they have not had the advantage of team experience and practise plays have been ragged and ineffective.

The Hockey Club, which, from a consistent tail-end proposition in seasons past, has now come into prominence with a chance as good as any of capturing the trophy. Several of the New York A. C. players have been corralled by this club, among them Captain Castleman and White, who will give added strength to the team and give it a fighting chance in the struggle. The big surprise, however, is expected from the Irish-American team, which took advantage of the Wanderers' withdrawal to annex such famous players as Garon, Kinsella, and Harmon, men who would be the nucleus of a first-class team in any company. In addition to these Coach O'Brien has Mitchell or Kelly in the cage, Rogers, McDonald, a fine little Canadian player, and several others upon whom to draw for a team that will figure prominently in the race. The schedule for the season follows:

Jan. 7, Hockey Club vs. St. Nicholas; 10, Crescent Athletic Club vs. Irish-American Athletic Club; 13, Hockey Club vs. Irish-American Athletic Club; 15, St. Nicholas vs. Crescent Athletic Club; 21, St. Nicholas vs. Irish-American Athletic Club; 24, Crescent Athletic Club vs. Hockey Club; 28, Hockey Club vs. St. Nicholas; 31, Crescent Athletic Club vs. Irish-American Athletic Club; Feb. 3, Hockey Club vs. Irish-American Athletic Club; 5, Crescent Athletic Club vs. St. Nicholas; 11, St. Nicholas vs. Irish-American Athletic Club; 14, Crescent Athletic Club vs. Hockey Club; 18, Hockey Club vs. Irish-American Athletic Club; 24, Crescent Athletic Club vs. St. Nicholas; 28, Hockey Club vs. St. Nicholas; 31, Crescent Athletic Club vs. Irish-American Athletic Club; March 4, St. Nicholas vs. Irish-American Athletic Club; 7, Crescent Athletic Club vs. Hockey Club.

## PRINCETON WILL HAVE A STADIUM

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton's new athletic stadium, planned to cost about \$300,000, with a seating capacity of more than 50,000, is now practically a certainty, according to a statement issued by Dean McClenahan, chairman of the board of athletic control yesterday.

The new stand will be on the property adjoining University field and will be of steel and concrete, oval in shape and open at one end, similar in form to the Harvard stadium.

## ATHLETIC NOTES

Ottawa University defeated McGill University at hockey in New York Saturday, 4 to 3. McGill was the championship college team of Canada in 1912.

J. H. Philbin '13 has been appointed acting captain of the Yale varsity crew during Captain Snowden's absence in England studying the English university training system.

Alfred De Oro meets James Mature of Denver in a three-game series for the professional pocket billiard championship of the United States, beginning tonight. De Oro now holds the title.

H. C. O'Sullivan, Princeton '16, swam 50 yards in 23.35s. in the Princeton freshman-Western Pennsylvania high dual meet Saturday. This is 2.5s. better than the intercollegiate record.

The Princeton varsity hockey team defeated Dartmouth in the Boston Arena Saturday 3 goals to 2. The result was a great surprise as Princeton had been expected to win by a much wider margin.

By defeating Harry Beakes, Jr., three sets out of five, Arthur Stevens of Chicago won the right to meet William Ganley of the Boston Racquet and Tennis Club Saturday for the professional championship. Ganley now holds the title.

The Irish-American A. C. won the junior A. A. U. indoor track and field championships Saturday with 22 points. New York A. C. was second, with 20, and the Long Island A. C. third, with 8. One new record was made when F. R. Plant of the Long Island A. C. did the mile walk in 6m. 58s.

New York and Philadelphia divided the honors in their intercity racquet matches Saturday, when George Brookes and Wilson Potter, Philadelphia, defeated C. E. Sands and G. C. Clarke, Jr., New York, in the first match, 15-5, 5-10, 4-15, 15-8, 15-9, and C. C. Pell and G. M. Heckscher, New York, defeated R. K. Cassatt and W. M. Tilden, Philadelphia, in the second match, 18-17, 11-15, 17-15, 11-15, 10-15, 15-8, 15-3. Philadelphia won 7 of the 12 games played.

## BASEBALL PICKUPS

It is reported that Manager Dooin will play Magee on first base next year in place of Ludecus.

The Cleveland Americans have released Pitcher William James to the Portland team of the Pacific Coast League.

Coffey, shortstop on the Denver team of the Western League, has signed to coach the Fordham University nine this year.

It is reported that Pitcher Marquard of the New York Nationals is anxious to buy a franchise in the Western league.

Manager Griffiths of the Washington Americans has announced that the uniforms for his team this year will be the same as last.

Manager Dunn of the Baltimore Club says he expects C. L. Derrick will make good as shortstop of the New York Americans this year.

Manager Huggins of the St. Louis Nationals has signed Heine Peitz to coach his pitchers. Peitz held that position with Cincinnati for a number of years.

Warren Gill, first baseman for Minneapolis and one-time holder of that place on the Pittsburgh Nationals, has been sold to Los Angeles of the Pacific Coast League.

Umpire Connolly of the American league believes that games can be shortened 10 minutes by having the pitchers and catchers cut out some of their useless motions.

Manager Dahlen of the Brooklyn Nationals has announced that his team will train in Augusta, Ga. The players will report there March 10 and leave on their way north March 30.

President J. R. McAleer of the Boston Americans was at his desk early this morning prepared to take up the work of the 1913 season after a most enjoyable vacation at his old home in Youngstown, O.

Robert Whitney, star pitcher for the Pennsylvania state baseball team, is reported as considering an offer from the Chicago Americans for next summer after the college season closes. He is captain of his college nine this year and has some fine material available.

This week should see a general cleaning up of the baseball situation with President Farrell meeting Chance on the New York deal and Bresnahan's case all settled and the former St. Louis manager free to accept the best offer for his services in 1913.

ST. LEO IS VICTORIOUS AT SOCCER  
ST. LOUIS—Superior team work by the St. Leo soccer team of St. Louis enabled the local team to win 5 to 1 yesterday from the Howard-Bullough eleven of Pawtucket, R. I.

## HARVARD MEETS OTTAWA VARSITY IN HOCKEY MATCH

Fast Contest Is Expected When Two Teams Face Each Other in Arena Tonight

The Harvard varsity hockey seven meets Ottawa University in the Boston Arena this evening in what is expected to be one of the fastest college hockey matches that will be seen here this winter. Ottawa is out to wrest the honors from the Crimson. Harvard has been coming along very fast this season and has defeated the B. A. A. and Technology sevens. Ottawa defeated the McGill seven Saturday night in New York and as the B. A. A. defeated the McGill team but lost to Harvard the Ottawa men are doubly anxious to win from Harvard.

Last year McGill won the Canadian championship from Ottawa and the latter's revenge of last Saturday night will be doubly sweet if it can also take the Crimson game. Ottawa has also defeated the strong Cleveland A. C. seven and it will present a strong team tonight to battle with the boys from Cambridge.

Coach Winsor, however, has got the Harvard seven into excellent condition and form and they are playing a very strong game. Their teamwork in Saturday's practise was all that could be desired and Ottawa will find it has a hard task on its hands when the two cross sticks tonight. The game will start at 8:15 with the following lineup:

HARVARD—Lw. Chartrand, Kelly Morgan, Ew. Dore, Poulin, Sortwell, R. Nagle Hopkins, Lw. O'Neill, C. P. Goodwin Brown, P. O'Leary Gardner, E. Minnick, DeLocher.

## EXPECT CHANCE TO SIGN WITH NEW YORK THIS WEEK

Former Chicago National League Manager and President Farrell of the Highlanders on Way to Chicago

CHICAGO—Followers of major league baseball are just now interested principally in the meeting which is scheduled to be held in this city Tuesday between President Frank Farrell of the New York American league club and Frank L. Chance, former manager of the Chicago National league club. Both of these men are now on their way to the city for the purpose of coming to terms on a deal which is expected to make Chance manager of the New York club.

That Chance will put his name to a New York contract before the week is over is confidently predicted by those who are closest to the matter. Despite all the rumors which have come from the Pacific coast that Chance would not again enter baseball unless a yearly salary of from \$20,000 to \$25,000, and an interest in the club were given him, it is generally felt that not only has he never made such demands, but that he will accept the terms offered him.

Leaders in American league affairs are very anxious to have Chance in their organization. He has made a great reputation with the Chicago Nationals and they expect him to accomplish much in New York where the Americans have been making a rather unsuccessful struggle to get a championship team. With President Johnson of the league anxious to see the papers signed, there is little chance of the meeting Tuesday falling through as any American league business that has had the backing of Johnson has always ended favorably to his ideas.

## COMMISSION TO HOLD MEETING

CINCINNATI, O.—The national baseball commission will hold its annual meeting in this city, beginning at 10 o'clock this morning. Unlike the majority of the former annual meetings, there is no one case to come before the body that stands out prominently over the others.

The commission is composed of Chairman Hermann, President Ban R. Johnson of the American league and President Thomas J. Lynch of National league, with Mr. Bruce as secretary.

## CREW PRACTISE BEGINS TODAY

Voluntary practise for candidates for the Harvard varsity and freshman crews will begin at the Newell boathouse today. The boathouse will be open daily throughout the whole of the afternoon and Coaches Wray, Stephenson and Brown will be on hand to direct the work. While every one who is able should come out, it is particularly desirable that all freshmen, whether or not they have any previous rowing experience, report at this time, as this is an excellent opportunity to receive individual coaching. Regular practise in the tank and on the machines will not begin for several weeks.

## HALPIN TO RUN IN SUBURBAN

For the first time in history New England will be represented by an athlete in the "Suburban quarter-mile run" to be held in New York Jan. 29. This is an invitation event and all the quarter-mile champions are invited to take part. The New England entry is T. J. Halpin of the Boston A. A., 440-yard A. A. U. champion for 1912.

## Veteran Blue Oarsman Who Is Acting Captain While Snowden Is Abroad



J. HOLIDAY PHILBIN '13  
Yale varsity eight

## HARVARD TRACK MEN PLAN MEETINGS TO OUTLINE TRAINING

Varsity Candidates Convene in Union Tonight With Freshmen Holding Their Tomorrow Evening

### ARE MANY SPEAKERS

Undergraduates interested in the Harvard varsity track squad will hold a meeting in the Union this evening, its purpose being to discuss plans for the indoor season. Those on the squad and all others eligible, whether they have hitherto been doing regular work or not, have been urged to be present.

While the outline of the winter's work is not yet fully complete, the university will make entries in various meets near Boston. In the past, men from the squad have competed in meets under the auspices of the B. A. A., the Massachusetts Coast Artillery, the Army Athletic Association, and in the winter carnival, the Columbian indoor relay carnival and others. Continuous work during the winter is essential for a good showing in the spring. It is hoped that a large number of men will show their interest in the winter season by attending the meeting tonight.

Speeches will be made and outlines of the work given by the following: J. W. Halliwell '01, E. K. Merriwell '10 and Capt. J. B. Cummings '13.

A meeting of candidates for the freshman track team will be held in the same room tomorrow evening. All members of the freshman class who intend to take up any form of track work during the winter or spring seasons have been requested to attend.

An outline of the character of the work and plans for the future will be presented by J. B. Cummings '13, captain of the varsity team, and D. P. Ranney '11, who will act as coach for the freshmen. The other speakers will be as follows: C. C. Little '10, P. Withington '09, and P. R. Withington '12.

Candidates for all the Harvard varsity and freshman relay teams reported to Coach W. F. Donovan on the board track this afternoon. Regular training begins today, and continue throughout the winter season.

Prospects for two good varsity teams are at present very bright. Of those available for the 780-yard team, H. M. Warren '13, and T. W. Koch '14 ran as regular members last year. E. P. Stone '15, and F. W. Capper '15, of the freshman team, should prove valuable, while H. P. Lawless '13, who ran two years ago, will be a strong contestant for a place. At least three other good men, F. H. Blackburn '14, S. Nichols '13, and A. J. de Gozzaldi '14, will form good secondary material.

The 390-yard team is even better placed, for three of last year's four regular members have returned to college: W. A. Barron Jr. '14, F. J. O'Brien '14, and R. G. Huling '13. They should form the nucleus of a fast team, ample first class material being offered in J. B. Cummings '13, R. S. de Gozzaldi '13, W. B. Adams '13, J. I. Abbott '14, R. M. Rice '15, R. Towers '15, J. C. Rock '15, G. N. Hurd '13, J. P. Spang '15, and A. L. Jackson '14.

The possibilities of the freshmen are of course still an unknown quantity. W. J. Bingham '16 would make a strong leader, but aside from him no remarkably good material has yet shown up.

## McLEAN WINS JOHNSON TROPHY

CHICAGO—Robert McLean, international amateur skating champion, won the Nestor Johnson trophy here yesterday, skating the mile in 3m. 5s. The course was laid out on a park lagoon.

## BRESNAHAN IS FREE TO SIGN A 1913 CONTRACT

Comes to Terms With St. Louis National League Baseball Club and Will Accept Best Offer Made

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—There is much speculation among the baseball fans who are followers of the National league today as to which club will secure the services of R. P. Bresnahan, former manager of the St. Louis Nationals, following his settlement with that club and the announcement that he is now free to sign with any club in that league. Bresnahan has announced that he will sign with the club making him the best offer, and as he is regarded as one of the best catchers of the day, he is likely to receive a number of offers.

At the present time the clubs that are making the greatest effort to secure his services are Pittsburgh; Cincinnati and Chicago. Pittsburgh was the first to announce that it wanted him and Manager Clarke is credited with having made him a liberal offer. Manager Tinker, since assuming the management of the Cincinnati team, has gone after him and as President Herrmann is always ready to pay well for any player he wants, it is expected that he will offer Bresnahan as much as any other club. President Murphy is said to have talked with Bresnahan regarding signing a Chicago contract; but both of these men have said that no offer has been made by the club owner. It is also expected that some of the other clubs may now try to get the famous catcher.

The St. Louis difficulties were settled by a compromise arranged late Saturday afternoon at a lawyer's office. The amount given Bresnahan was not announced, but was said to be \$20,000. Those present besides Bresnahan were Judge Henry S. Priest and Arthur Sager, his attorneys; Mrs. H. H. Britton, James J. Jones, G. Lacy Crawford and other officials of the club.

The compromise is taken as a decided victory for Bresnahan, as it is known that the club owners wished to settle for \$25,000, and it is known positively that the amount agreed upon was far in excess of this figure. A year ago Bresnahan signed a contract to manage the St. Louis club for a term of four years at a salary of \$10,000 a year and 10 per cent of the net earnings of the club. Mrs. Britton dismissed Bresnahan at the close of the 1912 season, and Bresnahan filed a claim with the National league for the amount called for in his contract for the three remaining years.

## START TRAINING ON GAMES MARCH 4

CINCINNATI—Joseph Tinker, manager of the Cincinnati Nationals, has announced his training plans for 1913. The team will report at West Baden, Ind., on Feb. 27, where the players will remain for five days. The club will leave West Baden on March 3 and will arrive in Mobile, Ala., on the following day.

The club will be in Mobile from March 4 to 21, in which time several exhibition games will be played. The following exhibition schedule has been arranged: March 7 and 8, Detroit in Mobile; March 15, 16, 17, Mobile in Mobile; March 22, Meridian, Miss., in Meridian; March 24, 25, 26, Birmingham in Birmingham; March 27, 28, 29, Chattanooga in Chattanooga; March 30, Washington in Cincinnati; March 31, Louisville in Louisville; April 1, 2, Louisville in Cincinnati; April 3, Dayton in Dayton; April 4, 5, 6, Boston Red Sox in Cincinnati; April 7 and 8, Detroit in Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati Nationals will open the National league season at home on April 10.

## HENRIKSEN HAS SIGNED CONTRACT

Olaf Henriksen, the fast utility outfielder of the Boston Americans, signed his contract for 1913 this afternoon at the local American league headquarters.

## FRENCH CHESS CHAMPION COMING

NEW YORK—D. Janowski of Paris, chess champion of France, is coming to New York, according to a cable dispatch received in this city yesterday, in order to take part in the American national chess masters' tournament, which will open here on Jan. 19. The announcement was received with expressions of genuine satisfaction among the members at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club, where the Parisian made himself very popular on the occasion of his last visit to this country in 1904.

## U. OF P. IS IN I. C. FENCING ASSN.

NEW YORK—The University of Pittsburgh was admitted to membership Saturday at the annual business meeting of the directors of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association. The directors voted to enlarge the target to extend around the body instead of between the collar and the waist in front, as at present. The date for the preliminary matches was set for March 7 at New York, Annapolis, and, for the final on March 21 and 22, at New York.

## CADETS TO CONDUCT SHOOT

Three indoor shooting competitions are to be conducted by the First Corps of Cadets and the prizes will be a pair of binoculars, a target, and the end of March. The first contest will be held about the middle of this month. Cadets Rifle Club, Seth T. Crawford, president at \$47, and a telescope.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

In the January number of the Gopher (Chicago) for 1912 there appeared "A Golfer's New Year's Resolution," by S. P. Jermain, which is so full of things we should all try to observe that I have taken the liberty of quoting it, hoping that its lesson will not be neglected nor forgotten.

"I solemnly swear that for the season of 1912 I will observe the following, so that the grand old game of golf will go forward more fairly and happily than ever before:

"I will not drive from the tee or play through the green until the players in front are out of range.

"I will not walk ahead or by any other act disturb the shot of my opponent or partner, as the finest thing about golf is its spirit of consideration for others and fair play.

"I will not play an approach shot to a green until the players thereon have finished putting and moved away.

"I will not fail to wait for players following to play through and get out of range when my match has lost a ball for five minutes, or has signaled the match following to pass. No time is gained and much pleasure destroyed by many playing at once up to a green at short range.

"I will not forget that a match of two players has the right of way over all other matches, and that it is a serious breach of the rules as well as great courtesy to refuse to allow them to pass promptly, especially at the nearest tee.

"I will not forget that the jolliest and most popular form of golf, namely, the four or five-ball match, can thoughtlessly do much seriously to delay the game of players clear around the course, and thus the afternoon's pleasure of a great number of persons be destroyed unless the putting is very promptly done or confined to the best ball of each side. Individual matches when combined with a four-ball affair delay the most.

"I will not deposit my caddy bag on the putting green, as the dropping of heavy irons on a really good green will rapidly ruin it, and the better the green the worse the injury.

"I will not forget to replace divots, as a good fair green can soon be seriously injured by such scars.

"I will not try my putts over while others are waiting to play.

"I will not forget that the finest achievement in play is courageously to attempt those shots from difficult lies and whether with success or failure (enforcing giving up the hole), to know that the fundamental integrity of play has been observed in playing the ball absolutely as it lies, which is golf, as its founders intended it should be."

## VINCENT ASTOR IS MADE DIRECTOR

NEW YORK—The Public Schools Athletic League has elected Vincent Astor, who is head of the Astor estate, and director of the league. Young Astor was placed in nomination by Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick and by unanimous consent was chosen to be directorate.

## CAPTAIN KETCHAM IS TO NAME HEAD COACH FOR THE YALE ELEVEN

New Haven Varsity Team Is to Have Paid Tutor Next Fall for First Time in History of the College

### RESULT OF MEETING

NEW HAVEN—For the first time in history Yale University will have a paid football coach. Capt. Henry H. Ketcham of the eleven announced last night that he would choose a graduate to head the coaching next fall under salary. He will be aided by the committee of five in making his selection.

He named Walter Camp one of the committee and stated he would choose the other four members in about two weeks. Under the Yale Athletic Association it is impossible at present to select a coach for more than one year. It is expected, however, that the coach who is chosen next season will remain for several years, being appointed by successive Yale captains.

Captain Ketcham said that four different schemes were recommended at the meetings of the former Yale captains Saturday night and yesterday. One was to make Walter Camp supreme head coach. Another was to continue the present system. Another was to choose a head coach for several seasons. The fourth was to adopt the system which Captain Ketcham has decided to put into effect.

Despite the fact that a number of prominent Yale captains, players and coaches of former years were not at the banquet Saturday, there was a very satisfactory attendance with some 19 present. Among the most conspicuous absentees were: Arthur Howe, captain of the 1911 team and head coach this year; Robert Corwin, the only Yale football captain on the faculty; F. A. Hinkey, captain in 1894 and 1895; T. L. Shevlin, Jr., W. W. Hoffelinger and the Jones brothers. Those present included:

Captain Ketcham and Manager Davis, Walter Camp '80, J. R. Watson '81, Walter Badger '82, Ray Tompkins '84, Dr. Bull '87, Burr Chamberlain '88, William H. Corbin '89, Vance McCormick '93, G. F. Sanford '94, Frank Butterworth '95, R. Thorne '96, Carl Flanders '97, J. W. Owsley '98, R. Biglow '99, T. Lilly '08, J. W. Field '10 and Jesse Spalding '12.

## YALE HOCKEY SCHEDULE GIVEN

NEW HAVEN—The Yale hockey team schedule, as announced yesterday, covers a period of seven weeks. The schedule is as follows:

Jan. 3, Columbia at New Haven; 11, M. I. T. at New Haven; 15, Princeton at New Haven; 16, Toronto at New Haven; 18, Princeton at New York; 25, Cornell at New Haven. Feb. 1, Harvard at Boston; 4, Columbia at New Haven; 8, Dartmouth at New Haven; 19, Harvard at New York; 22, Harvard at Boston.

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## SULGRAVE MANOR PRACTICALLY UNCHANGED SINCE WASHINGTON'S PROGENITOR LEFT IT

Fine Old House of White Stone with Walled Garden and Grass Paddock Is in Northamptonshire

WAS GRANTED IN 1538

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—As announced by Earl Grey at a recent meeting at the Mansion house, the British-American peace centenary committee hope to purchase, as a memorial of the 100 years' peace between English-speaking peoples, which will be completed in 1914, Sulgrave manor house, Northamptonshire, the old English home of the Washington family.

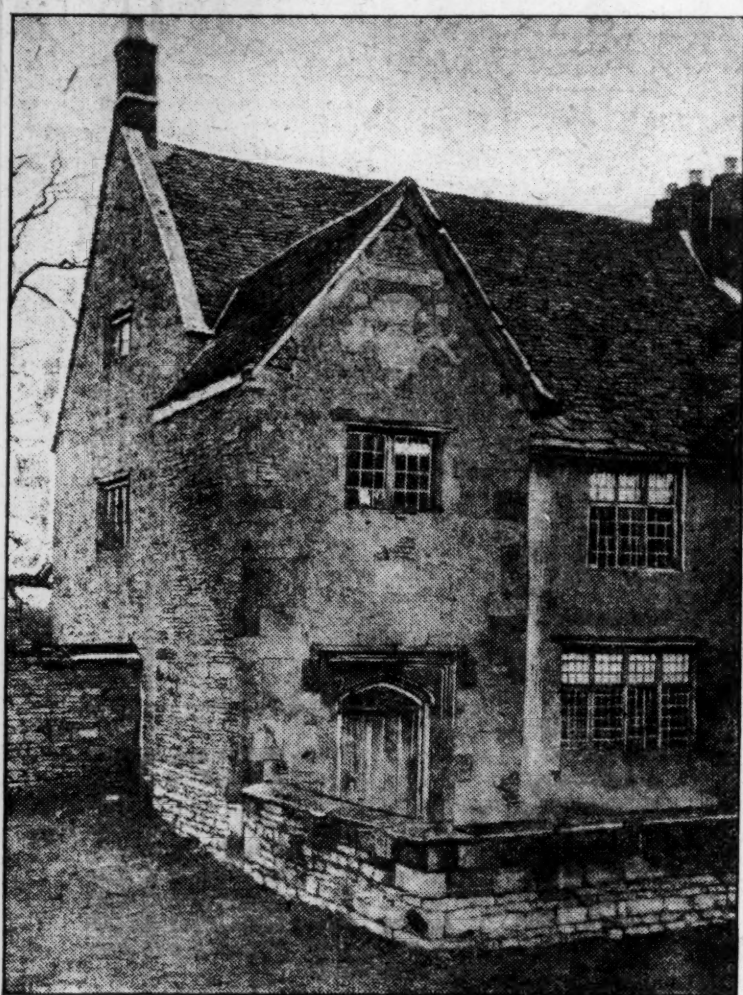
The manor of Sulgrave belonged formerly to the dissolved priory of St. Andrew, Northampton, and was granted in 1538 to Lawrence Washington of Gray's Inn, who from 1533 to 1546 was mayor of Northampton. At the manor house is still to be seen the Washington shield with the two bars and three stars upon it, which in after years formed the origin of the American national emblem, the stars and stripes. Sulgrave manor remained in the hands of the Washington family for some 70 years, and at the end of that time, early in the seventeenth century, as the fortunes of the family had somewhat declined, they moved to Brington (Northants) and in 1657 the brothers, John and Lawrence, crossed the seas to Virginia. George Washington was the great-grandson of the former of these two.

Sulgrave manor, which is in a practically unaltered condition, is a fine old house of white stone, with walled garden and grass paddock adjoining. It is situated in the center of the old village of Sulgrave, Northamptonshire, two miles from the station of Helmdon on the Great Central railway, and near the Northampton and Banbury line.

### Purpose Stated

As the committee express it in their pamphlet on the subject, it is hoped to acquire this historic property "as a symbol of the blood relationship of the British and American races, as a tribute to the memory and character of the great patriot, and as a rendezvous for pilgrims from both sides of the Atlantic who are moved by the interest attaching to a great name in history."

Seen at the offices of the committee at



(Copyright: Used by permission of Country Life)

Porch and arms at Sulgrave manor, home of English ancestors of George Washington

Westminster, H. S. Perris, M. A., the enterprising secretary to the committee, was glad to give all the information in his power to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The idea, he said, of the purchase of Sulgrave manor had its inception some little time before the international peace congress, which was held at Geneva last year.

He himself was one of those who attended the congress, and he took the opportunity to speak to several visitors from the United States, who were present, on the matter, and found them more than interested, the opinion being also freely expressed that when the American

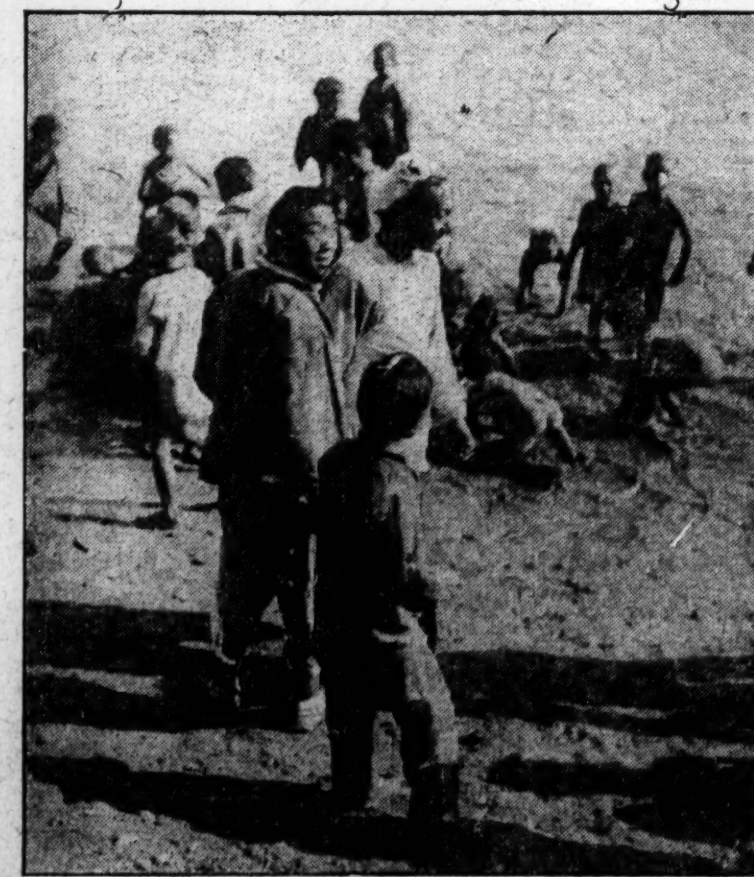
people realized what it meant, and the message of sincere friendship which lay behind the proposal they would do all in their power to insure its success.

### Americans Can Help

There is one way especially, continued Mr. Perris, in which American people and only American people can help us, and that is in either giving to us or lending to us for preservation at Sulgrave some relics of Washington; some things which would serve to make the association even more real than it is at present, and be a nucleus perhaps of a small museum of things connected with Washington and his period. We are fully aware, of course, that the more important relics the American people would not and could not be expected to be willing to part with, even for a time, but there are perhaps some that they would be willing to have stored at Sulgrave and glad to think of as finding a resting place in this old home of the Washington family. Then if they could not spare the originals of anything they might let us have copies, and in this way an interesting collection would gradually be built up.

Then again in the matter of funds our friends on the other side can help us. All the projects which were mentioned at the meeting the other day—the Peace monument in London, the bust of Washington in Westminster Abbey, and the educational schemes—we propose to carry through ourselves, but on the question of Sulgrave we should be glad of American cooperation, not merely from the financial point of view but because we feel they would want to have a hand in it. Sulgrave manor will not have to be bought, it will have to be

which he belongs. If successful in this he is eventually examined again in the metropolis. The last and final test is made in the precincts of the imperial palace itself and the successful candidates on this occasion come forth as national heroes. The preparation for these examinations is an immense undertaking in view of the vast amount of ground



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Group of future students in North China seen playing on the seashore

Secretary of British-American Peace Centenary Committee Tells of Project to Preserve Estate

### UNITY IS PURPOSE

maintained, and all this cannot be done without the expenditure of a considerable sum of money.

### Publicity Needed

Another question, continued Mr. Perris, that we are faced with, is that Sulgrave manor is little known and we recognize that it will be a large part of our work to make it known, to create that interest in the old place which it unquestionably deserves, and which we are sure will be taken in as soon as its historical importance is fully realized.

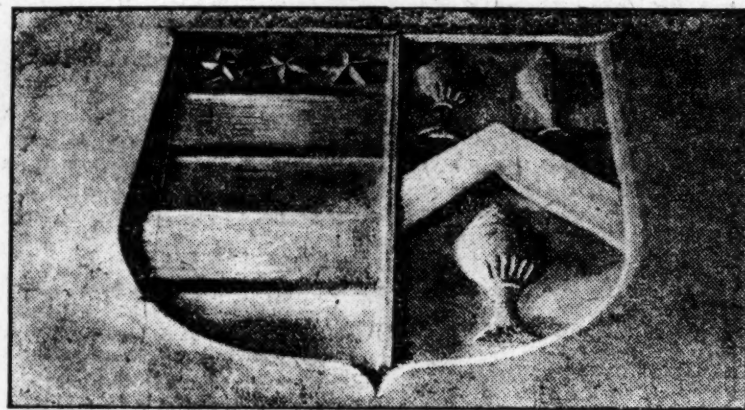
Some people have questioned the value of dragging, as it were, this old-world house out of its obscurity and asking English-speaking people, men and women from all over the world, to visit it, but we feel that to take this view displays a lack of historical imagination and of a just realization of the enormous power for good and in the direction of unity which such associations undoubtedly possess.

After all, went on Mr. Perris, our interest is much deeper one than a purely historic interest. We want to do all we can to increase that bond of relationship, those deep ties of blood-kinship which unite the two peoples together. We are on the lookout, as it were, to find means to express our love and kindly feelings toward our kinsmen, and we recognize that we can do this best by expressing our honor and admiration for a great American whose ancestors, we are proud to know, lived and labored in England.

### MICHIGAN DAY JANUARY 25

CHICAGO—Saturday, Jan. 25, has been designated as "Michigan day in Chicago" and fitting exercises will be held, ending with a banquet. Several Michigan people will participate.

## BASIS OF THE STARS AND STRIPES



(Copyright: Used by permission of Country Life)

Detail of arms of Lawrence Washington and his wife, Margaret Butler

that has to be covered by the student, but owing to the very limited scope of the subjects prescribed, those who are destined for the government service, or to become members of the "Forest of Pencils," or Academy of Arts, are by no means necessarily broad-minded men with a wide education.

Initiative, and the knowledge of how to learn are estimably more valuable than the closest acquaintance with the writings of ancestors, and the sayings of the sages of antiquity. But that the moment is rapidly approaching when China will break away the shell of this stereotyped education that has so long bound her, nobody doubts, and clearly the problem is one that calls for the very best attention that China's leaders can now give it.

## HARP FROM EARLY DAYS SANG SWEETEST MUSIC OF IRELAND

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN—The fact of the Celtic harp being the national emblem of Ireland seems to show that music, and especially that of the original Irish instrument, has entered largely into the life of the people.

Charlotte Milligan Fox in "Annals of Irish Harpers" relates the old legend



(Copyright by Messrs. Valentine & Sons, Dundee, Scotland)

BRIAN BORU'S HARP  
Valued instrument which is now in Trinity College, Dublin

that on Magilligan strand, at the mouth of Lough Foyle, in County Derry, the skeleton of a great monster lay bleaching, the wind shrilling through its bones; one came and, hearing the wind music, wished to imitate it, so fashioned out of the bones a harp. The legend states this was the first harp made in Ireland.

At this day in the castle on the cliff overlooking the strand (says Miss Fox) is treasured the instrument of one of the most celebrated performers of later times. Denis Hempson or O'Hampsey of Magilligan, born in 1695, and who at-

tained the age of 112, is said to have charmed his hearers at the harpers' meeting of 1792 in Belfast by the intricacy and peculiarity of his playing; Edward Bunting, himself a cultivated and skilled musician, records that his finished excellence amazed him—he calls it "a noble system of practice that had existed for many centuries, strengthening the opinion that the Irish were, at a very early period, superior, both in the composition and performance of music. In fact, Hempson's rendering of the very old, aboriginal music of the country . . . comprise as great a range of execution as has ever been devised by the most modern improvisers."

### Women Used the Harp

Hempson's teacher was Bridget O'Callahan. "In those old times," as he said, "women as well as men were taught the Irish harp and every old family had harps in plenty." His favorite airs were "Coolin," "The Dawning of the Day," "Aillean a Roon," and "Ceann Duibh Dilis."

Arthur O'Neill, born in 1737, of the famous family of that name in Tyrone, is described as a genial and generous-minded man of the world, who had traveled over all parts of the island and was welcomed as a friend in both the Gaelic, and old Irish-English families where the high ideals of ancient Celtic minstrelsy and its dainty spirit of gaiety were still appreciated. His portrait and description show an aquiline face of gentle refinement, slight figure, clothed in comfortable homespun adorned with large silver buttons bearing his initials surmounted by the family crest; his horse was led by a guide who also carried his harp. His memoirs describe a visit to Counselor McNamara at Limerick, owner of a harp said to have belonged to the great Brian Boromhe or Boru, the royal champion of Irish liberty at Clontarf in 1014.

The first air performed on the instrument, which he says had not been strung for 200 years, was Ellen Oge, now known as Savournnee Deelish; O'Neill was followed as he played through the streets of Limerick by 500 people, gentle and simple, who seemed imbued with the national spirit. This undoubtedly ancient instrument is now in Trinity College, Dublin, but there is said to be no evidence, save tradition, to connect it with Brian Boru. The Dublin Penny Journal of 1832 describes it as 32 inches high, of good workmanship, the sounding board of oak and the arms of red sally, . . . upper arm cupped with silver extremely well wrought contains a large crystal set in silver, also the arms in silver of the O'Brian family (hand supported by lions); two Irish wolf dogs are carved in the wood.

Arthur O'Neill's perfect contentment

## CIVIL SERVICE TEST DATES ANNOUNCED

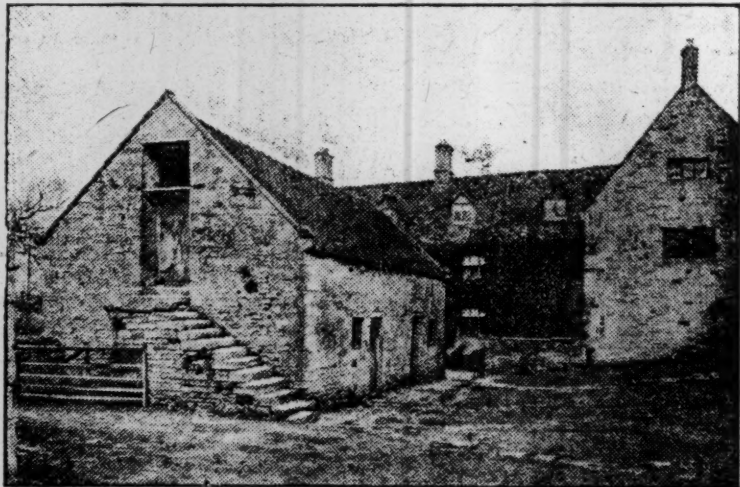
Several examinations under the United States civil service commissioners have been scheduled for the last two weeks in this month and the first week in February. On Jan. 20, a test for lecturer on road economies at a salary of \$1200 a year will be held; Jan. 22, laboratory assistant in ceramics, \$900 to \$1200, photo-engraver at Manila, P. I. \$2000, medical interne, \$600, and press feeder 25 to 27½ cents an hour.

On Jan. 22-23 candidates will compete for the position of engineer in the Indian service at Washington with a salary of \$600 a year; on the same date, junior computer, \$900 to \$1320, and junior chemist at \$1020 to \$1380. On Jan. 27 a test will be held for alloy chemist at \$3000 a year and on Feb. 3 for map printer at \$1200.

and happiness were noticed and his enthusiasm for "the ancient and original instrument of his country," which was shown in his gratitude to one Dugan, merchant of Copenhagen and native of County Longford who instituted competitions for harpers at the famous Grand balls of 1781 and two following years. O'Neill generously praised Charles Fanning who always deservedly got the first prize. O'Neill himself was second for his playing of "The Green Woods of Truagh," and Rose Mooney, from County Meath, third for "Plannxy Burke."

Giraldus Cambrensis, who accompanied the English to Ireland in the twelfth century, expresses admiration of the harp playing and specially draws attention to its rapidity and lively style, and Edward Bunting has written that "at the meeting of Irish harpers in Belfast in 1792, all the melodies were performed with much quickness . . . a great deal of animation . . . which approached nearest to the national manner . . . a spirited animated and highly lively style. Although educated by different masters and in different parts of the country, they showed a perfect agreement in all their statements (as to the music) referring to the old traditions of the art as their only authority and expressing their enthusiasm for the genuine old Irish music which had existed for centuries and from its delightful melody would continue for centuries to come."

## FAMOUS FAMILY'S PLAYGROUND



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View of the English house of the Washingtons from the rear

## CHINA HAS BIG PROBLEM IN REFORM OF ITS EDUCATION

(Special to the Monitor)

PEKING—National education is one of the most important of the many problems awaiting solution by the young republic of China. When it is remembered to what an extent economic matters of all kinds are influenced both directly and indirectly by education it is easy to see how much this question really means for China with its 400,000,000 of inhabitants. Nor can it be compared with the introduction of modern educational methods to an absolutely uncivilized race. For China was in possession of an educational system at the period when the Occident and the nations of Europe were still plunged in the outer darkness of barbarism. Her methods of competitive examination, for instance, were in vogue as long ago as the seventh century. Her government and administrative services have been constantly provided by this means with an unflinching supply of the very best scholars that such a system could in the circumstances produce, and yet educational reforms are probably more urgently needed than any other of China's present requirements.

### Reason Not Far to Seek

The reason for this is not far to seek when a little is understood of the system that has been so studiously adhered to, with but little or no alteration for centuries. The fact is, that the immense difficulty of mastering the grammar of the Chinese language has of itself been very largely responsible for the limitations imposed on the general education of Chinamen. The want of an alphabet in place of their complicated system of characters must multiply tenfold the obstacles to be overcome by Chinese students of other languages besides their own, and of the western arts and sciences.

The Chinese classics, and these alone, have from time immemorial formed the

principal field of study and thought for the people of China. Mathematics, and even simple arithmetic, until comparatively recently had no place whatever in the curriculum of the schools of the school. Geography has been usually confined to the limits of the empire and its ancient dependencies. Hundreds of years ago Chinese education had assumed the stereotyped form in which it has come down to the present day, or rather until lately, for the dawn of a coming change, even in matters educational, has been breaking over China's vast horizon for some time.

The tendency to cling to the literature of bygone ages has evolved an antique standard of education instead of a progressive one, and stunted all originality and initiative in the student. Schools there have been in great number, but the essentials of a more modern education have been conspicuously absent. Among the masses of the population the percentage of men and boys who could read and write has been comparatively small, while of women and girls it has been infinitesimal.

### System Described

Yet education and the teaching profession are perhaps nowhere held in higher esteem than they are in China. Of the four great divisions of the people the officials or scholars come easily first, and owing to China's ancient system of free competitive examinations this official class, in which are included many of the first dignitaries in the state, is practically open to all, with the exception of "monks, play actors and menial servants." The method pursued in the carrying out of this system of competitive examination is very briefly this:

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## MUNICIPAL CHIEFS INSTALLED IN MANY BAY STATE CITIES

(Continued from page one)

enter actively into politics, nor allow their employees to do so.

Commissioner Turnbull was chosen by the city council to serve as its presiding officer.

### Salem Has City Council

Salem's first city council under the new commission form of government was inaugurated this morning in the common council chamber at city hall at 10 o'clock. Prayer was offered by the Rev. John P. Sullivan. The mayor and four directors were then qualified by Judge Joseph F. Quinn of this city, a superior court justice. Mayor John F. Hurley delivered a brief inaugural, calling particular attention to the fact that the office of mayor had passed from a position of mere direction under the old charter to one of direction, control and action with absolute control of some of the most important city departments. He recommended the purchase of a motor-driven ambulance and patrol wagon and reforms in the police department. He shows the total revenue of the city for the past year except the sale of bonds to be \$995,622 of which \$712,248 was for taxes collected, which is \$85,000 greater than in any previous year. The uncollected taxes at the close of the fiscal year amounted to \$172,675. The bonded debt on Nov. 30 was \$1,252,650, an increase of \$153,650 over one year ago.

No nominations or appointments were made, but the first official business transacted by the new administration was the granting to the new mayor of an auctioneer's license. Mayor Hurley auctioned himself the license, and his right to do so without concurrent action of the council has been questioned by Wallace L. Gifford, a director. The problem has been referred to Michael L. Sullivan, the city solicitor, for an opinion.

It was voted to set the salary of the city auditor at \$1200, and that of the purchasing agent at \$1500.

### Mayor Urges Improvements

Charles A. Burns, mayor of Somerville, who with his board of aldermen was inducted to office at 10 a. m. today spoke strongly in favor of increased effort being made toward business development in the city. He said that he would be pleased to recommend an appropriation for industrial development and expressed the belief that the widening of the Mystic river would be a great step in advance for the city.

The inaugural exercises were held in Henry M. Moore hall in the Somerville Y. M. C. A. building and were well attended.

City Clerk Frederic W. Cook, called the meeting to order. The Rev. William R. Newhall offered prayer. Judge L. R. Roger Wentworth, justice of the Somerville court, administered the oath of office to Mayor Burns who, in turn, inducted the members of the board of aldermen.

Mayor Burns made the following recommendations: Installing steam heating and ventilating systems in the Morse and Cummings schools; a general renovation of, and modern cell system for, the police building; retirement of members of the police force who are unable to perform all kinds of police duty; changing the police ordinance to provide for additional sergeants; the permanent construction of portions of Beacon, Elm and Summer streets and Broadway, and paving Water street; further installation of magnetite street lights; an appropriation for new shade trees; \$5000 for the Somerville hospital; establishment of cooking centers in schools.

### Brockton's Democrat Mayor

Charles M. Hickey, Democrat, was inducted into office at Brockton today, this being the first time that the city has had a Democratic mayor.

There is much interest as to the appointments he will make. There is a movement to have E. Francis Pope, city treasurer, Charles R. Felton, city engineer, and Elroy S. Thompson, tax collector, retained in office.

A superintendent of public buildings at \$1500 will be elected, as will a city solicitor at \$1100; city messenger, \$800; city physician, \$1000; assessor, \$1500, and other minor offices.

Mayor-elect Hickey will be called upon to appoint a city marshal at \$1800, executive officer of the board of health, \$1200, and three members of the new highway commission, salary to be established.

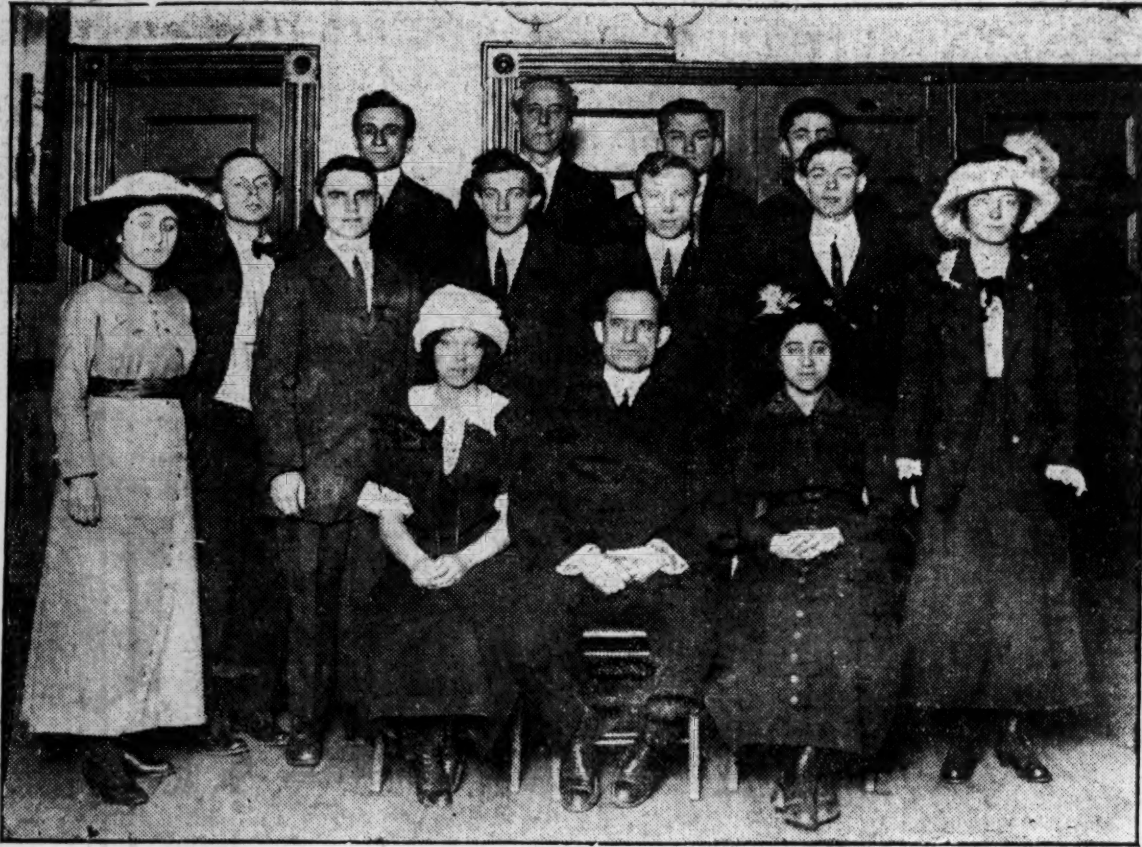
### Silk Flag for Quincy Mayor

In connection with the inauguration in Quincy of Mayor Eugene R. Stone for a second term this noon there was a presentation of a silk American flag on behalf of the Paul J. Revere Woman's Relief Corps to be hung in the mayor's office. The presentation is made by Mrs. Eliza A. Peniman, patriotic instructor of the corps. There is a contest for president of the council, the candidates being former Mayor Charles M. Bryant and Councilman John R. Richards. There is no opposition to the reelection of George T. Magee as clerk of council and committees, Harry W. Tirrell, city messenger, and Henry O. Fairbanks, city auditor. The inauguration dinner of the city council of 1912-1913 will be held at the Parker house, Boston, this evening.

### Woburn Ready to Inaugurate

William H. Henchey, mayor-elect of Woburn, is scheduled to be inaugurated as mayor of the city about 3 p. m. today, the exercises taking place in Lyceum hall. The Rev. Francis G. Russell is to offer prayer. Prior to the inauguration ceremonies the retiring city council plans to assemble at city hall for its final

## BOSTON OFFICIALS WHO WORK FOR CIVIC SERVICE



Secretaries of civic service clubs meeting at Civic Service House, 112 Salem street: Front row, left to right, Janet Kerstein, Philip Davis, Frances Berman; second row, Flora Greenberg, Joseph Entonellis, Joseph Baker, Paul Fishman, Philip Kaufman, Felix Forte, Frances Seckman; back row, Felix Migna, William W. Locke, Stephen Reinatas, John Pollack.

session. After the inauguration there will be a meeting of the council for 1913 at city hall to elect a president, treasurer, collector, clerk of committees, etc. The school committee and board of public works also plans to meet for organization. This evening there is to be an inaugural concert and dance in Lyceum hall.

### Lowell Inaugurates Mayor

James E. O'Donnell was inaugurated mayor of Lowell today. The ceremonies were short and simple. The mayor said: "Glancing backward down the pathway of past accomplishments, I believe that most of us, at least, are entitled to the approbation of the people for having made sincere and intelligent endeavors toward the advancement of our civic interests and that what we have done in this direction we have done honestly and to the best of our ability under the circumstances."

### Fall River Has New Mayor

Mayor Kay gave a brief inaugural today. He made a few recommendations. Necessity of instituting reforms in the administration of financial affairs is discussed and urged, especially with respect to putting a check on the departments incurring obligations in excess of their appropriations and in avoiding, if possible, the necessity and practice of contracting further debt by the issue of bonds to pay for current expenses. Reforms in the system and the methods in vogue in the administration of the highway department are advocated. The placing of city laborers under the civil service regulations is recommended.

### Marlboro Installs Mayor

The inaugural exercises of the Marlboro city government were held this forenoon in Assembly hall in the high school building. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Edward F. Hayward, pastor of the Unitarian church. The oath of office was administered by Judge James W. McDonald, city solicitor. Then followed the reading by Mayor J. Henry Gleason's inaugural address. At the conclusion of the exercises both branches of the new city council marched to the City Hall and held their first session.

### Mr. Chambers' Second Term

The inaugural exercises of the Everett city government will be held this evening at 8 o'clock in the Everett high school hall, when Mayor James Chambers will take the reins of government in charge for a second term.

Mayor Chambers, in his inaugural, will discuss progressive measures for the development of the city. He predicts that the city will soon have 100,000 population, owing to the growth of its manufactures. School accommodations and the immediate need of additional new buildings, a new City Hall, the purchase of more land for playgrounds and parks in the various wards, will all receive attention in the mayor's inaugural. Transportation questions, particularly the construction of a subway through Everett into Malden, will receive prominence.

### Mayor Taylor to Continue

Medford's incoming city government will be inaugurated this evening in the Lawrence Light Guard armory on High street, when Mayor Charles S. Taylor will start his second two-year term. The exercises will commence at 8 o'clock.

In his inaugural, Mayor Taylor will make recommendations for the outlying sections of the city where there has been rapid growth. He will urge liberal appropriations for playgrounds. He will urge an economical administration of affairs with a view to lowering the tax rate again next year. Liberal appropriations for the school department and a plan for increasing the efficiency and size of the fire department will be among the recommendations. Attention will also be called to the Mystic river development plans.

### New Mayor for Melrose

Inauguration exercises of the Melrose city government will be held this evening in the new Auditorium building, when Oliver B. Munroe will commence his first term as mayor.

Mayor elect Munroe, who was formerly a member of the park commission, will urge the development of the park

## SECRETARY WORK IS SHOWN AS NEED AT CIVIC HOUSE

The value of secretarial experience as a preliminary to vocational service was emphasized by Philip Davis, director of the Civic Service house, speaking before the first conference of the club secretaries of the house yesterday afternoon.

Davis described the position of secretary as the most important a club could offer and said its value was illustrated by the secretaries present, whose present position in the professional world was in some cases the natural consequence of their apprenticeship as club secretaries. All of the secretaries added their personal testimony to the truth of Mr. Davis' statements. William W. Locke, associate director of the house, spoke on the importance of parliamentary law and the study of English, showing the advantages to be gained from taking the advanced course in English offered by the house and which is open to anyone, being designed especially to meet the needs of secretaries, reporters, interpreters, and those preparing for college entrance examinations. It was the unanimous opinion of all present that frequent secretarial conferences were desirable and plans will probably be made to make these a regular feature of the house program.

### Council to Take Office

The two branches of the Malden city council will take office this evening, when they will meet in their respective chambers at city hall and organize with John B. Robbins as chairman of the board of aldermen and as acting mayor until after a special city election is held, and with the election of Paul M. Foss as president of the common council. Adjournment will follow.

### Beverly to Have Dance

A feature of today's inauguration exercises at Beverly is to be an inaugural dance this evening in which about 800 citizens are expected to participate. Mayor-elect Herman A. McDonald is to lead the grand march with his mother.

### Chelsea Has Former Mayor

Edward E. Willard, who was mayor of Chelsea for six years, 1902 to 1907, and who was elected to the same office in December, will be inaugurated in the aldermanic chamber at city hall this evening.

### PRESIDENT-ELECT TO BE BUSY WITH AFFAIRS OF STATE

PRINCETON, N. J.—President-elect Wilson expected to spend the entire day in Trenton and prepared for an early start. He expects to devote his attention this week largely to state affairs but will find time to consider such national questions as demand immediate attention.

Governor Wilson Sunday announced in the most emphatic manner that he had made no selections for his cabinet and that the reports to that effect, many of which have gone so far as to name the men, are unauthorized and without foundation. He has been annoyed by these reports.

"My mind is still open as to the cabinet," he said. "The field for the selection of cabinet positions is widening instead of narrowing. Sometimes I hear of a new man and I prick up my ears and set about learning all I can about him. There are many good men and I want to look the field over very carefully."

"It has been my custom to give no advance information on appointments. I find out if the man I want will accept and then announce his appointment. I followed that course as Governor of New Jersey. I shall continue to follow it as President."

### GARMENT WORKERS POSTING PICKETS

NEW YORK—Posting of hundreds of pickets from the United Garment Workers Union at the various factories and shops throughout the city and the assembling of the women garment workers to vote on joining the strike, constituted today's first developments in the tailoring strike that threatens to extend through all branches of the trade.

All efforts to arbitrate the differences have failed, although another attempt to come to an amicable settlement will be made today when committees of the unions and manufacturers will hold another conference.

After 6000 persons were seated in the Hippodrome theater last night where a mass meeting of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union was being held, 1000 other men and women who tried to enter created some confusion for a time.

Frank Morrison, secretary of the Federation of Labor, was the principal speaker.

### JOHN T. COOLIDGE PASSES AWAY

John Templeman Coolidge of 148 Beacon street, one of Boston's merchants and member of several prominent clubs, passed away Sunday.

## MR. BENTON TO VISIT LODGES IN TROPICS

Everett C. Benton, most worshipful grand master of the Grand lodge of Masons in Massachusetts, leaves Boston tomorrow for the Canal Zone and Chile to pay a fraternal visit to subordinate lodges in his jurisdiction and constitute Sojourner lodge in Colon, now under dispensation. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Benton, his daughter, Hannah, and son, Josiah; Right Worshipful Herbert E. Fletcher, D. G. M., and Mrs. Fletcher; Right Worshipful Thomas W. Davis, R. G. S., and Mrs. Davis; Right Worshipful Leon M. Abbott, S. G. W., will be acting grand master of the state until the return of Deputy Grand Master Fletcher, in about a month.

After the official duties of the Masonic delegation have been concluded Mr. and Mrs. Benton and children will prolong their tour, and do not expect to return home until March. So far as arranged, the trip includes the arrival in Jamaica Jan. 13 and Colon the 15th; leave Bahia Jan. 20, reach Callao the 26th and remain in Lima until the 29th, when they will proceed to Valparaiso, Chile, to pass a week in that country; Feb. 12 they will start a trip across the Andes, and two days later the tourists expect to be in Buenos Aires and to sail from that port Feb. 21 for New York.

The date of the Colon lodge institution is fixed Jan. 16. The fraternity is compiling a temple to cost \$60,000.

## THE FOURTH-ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK

IN ownership and management this bank is absolutely independent of any other institution. It aims to grow and to enlarge its usefulness along this line.

It welcomes the co-operation of those who believe that the success of such a bank is good for the community. It invites the accounts, small or large, of individuals, trustees and institutions, and allows the usual interest on balances.

## THE FOURTH-ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK

STATE STREET, Corner KILBY  
BOSTON

## IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

### MME. BUTT SINGS IN ENGLISH

Mme. Clara Butt, contralto, and Kennerley Rumford, baritone, appeared in concert at Symphony hall Sunday afternoon, singing a program of songs to the applause of a large audience. Assisting the singers as accompanists were Harold Craxton, pianist, and John P. Marshall, organist. Mme. Butt's selections, which were in Italian, German, French and English, comprised the following: "Rend' il Sereno," from "Soame," Handel; "Lullaby," from "Alessandro," Handel; "Dunkel, wie Dunkel," Brahms; "Der Nussbaum," Schumann; "Der Wanderer," Schubert; "L'Angelus," Breton air arranged by Bourgaud-Ducoudray; "Mandoline," Debussy; "The Early Morning," Peel; "The Leaves and the Wind," Legni; "Abide with Me," Liddle. Mr. Rumford's numbers comprised: "Allerseelen," "Traum Durch die Daemernung," Strauss; "Mit einer Wasserlilie," "Zwei Braune Augen," "Mit einer Primula Veris," "Zur Johannisnacht," Grieg; "Thy Beaming Eyes," MacDowell; "Why so Pale and Wan?" Parry; "The Gentle Maiden," arranged by Somerville; "Mollen Oge," arranged by Stanford; "When the Swallows Homeward Fly," White; "Kings Charles," White. The singers performed in duet the "Night Hymn at Sea," by Goring Thomas.

The point of compelling interest in the program was the singing in English of the powerful voiced contralto. Although Mme. Butt's interpretations of the arias from Handel had extraordinary nobility of style, and although her reading of Schubert, Schumann and Brahms had uncommon vividness, and her portrayals of the scenes of her French songs had individual and appealing sentiment, her real contribution to the concert record of the season was her singing of songs in her own language. Mme. Butt's mastery of the musical and poetic thought of Schubert's "The Wanderer" was of the same order as that of Mme. Schumann-Heink, who has preceded her in the Symphony hall series of Sunday concerts. Nobody could have wished her to omit this great song and the other German works with which it was associated. There was a strength of outline given to the melody, a directness of presentation to the thought, that was worth having in these days when impressionism is so much tending to supplant idea. There was a frankly high and brilliant coloring of tone which was welcome in an epoch of vocal grayness. But these effects were external. Charming as they were, they had no especial power to take a listener's thoughts from the concert as a mere performance by a distinguished artist. The singing of the songs in English at the close of Mme. Butt's second group, with which the program closed, was of a different sort. Here the work of Mme. Butt was not her own view put in contrast with Mme. Schumann-Heink's; it was not a statement of a theory of art. It was not the singer's performance at all. It was the very self-expression of the audience.

Mme. Butt would have gone away from Boston without making her full value as a singer known if she had not been recalled at the close of the program. It was inevitable that she should be recalled after exalting the words of the English language in song to the unfamiliar heights in her reading of Liddle's "Abide with Me." Returning she sang "The Lost Chord" with an effect that sent her audience away almost in silence, so profound was its emotion.

The baritone's interpretation of the Strauss songs was refreshing for its freedom from Teutonic affectation. Mr. Rumford frankly translated the German music into the idiom of Anglo-Saxon vocalism. If he had gone a step farther and sung translated words, the result could hardly have failed to be acceptable. Mr. Rumford's sympathy with the thought of composer and poet, whether he sings the works of Strauss or of Grieg is complete, but this does not include a studied regard for either the German or the Norwegian sentiment of nationality. Mr. Rumford genuinely disregards all that is not a part of his own artistic convictions. Songs that are characteristically of the British Isles, like the Irish air arranged by Stanford and the Cavalier song of White, he presented in masterful manner. Probably many listeners would have willingly foregone one Strauss song for "Barbara Allen" and one Grieg song for "The Vicar of Bray." The English school of the vocal art, particularly the folk song department of it, is undoubtedly the one that his American audiences will derive the most benefit from. In this school his voice has a charm not far inferior to that of the Irish tenor, John McCormack.

Mme. Butt and Mr. Rumford have made an engagement with the Symphony hall managers for a second appearance in Boston on Sunday, Feb. 2.

### NEW FRENCH WORKS SUNG

A group of four songs for vocal quartet and piano accompaniment for two players, the work of Florent Schmitt, who belongs to the modern French school of composition, were presented at the Sunday afternoon concert at the Boston opera house, with Miss Bernice Fisher, Miss Ernestine Gauthier, Mr. Diaz and Mr. Sampieri as the singers and with Messrs. Strony and Stram as the pianists. The names of the group of songs are as follows: "Vehemente," "Nostalgie," "Tendre," "Martiale." The music faithfully portrays in the atmospheric, non-formalistic manner of the Parisian independents, the feelings implied in the titles, which are derivatives of a character to convey their meaning to all peoples of the western world—having any Latin and Greek in their speech. Like the early eighteenth century composers, the moderns are searching ways to express abstract emotion. They are abandoning the dramatic for the intellectual program. They are seeking to describe the state of mind that results from seeing the world's paganism in its various pictures of industry, travel, family life, war; and they are giving up the practice of actually representing these activities in the manner of painters and writers.

We must judge the Frenchman's success in the light of his purpose and not in the light of the purpose of Beethoven, Schumann, Brahms or Strauss. Perhaps the best way to do is to listen attentively to the music of Schmitt, get the music in our thought and let it abide there until the music of another modern composer prompts us to comparisons and deductions.

Mr. Clement made a striking interpretation of songs by Ravel and of an aria from Lalo. Mr. Britt, the cellist, gave an excellent performance of the Boellmann "Symphonic Variations." The concert of French music included opportunity for the audience to hear Debussy's "Faun," Charpentier's "Napoli" and Berlioz' "Roman Carnival" overture.

### TETRAZZINI WILL SING IN CONCERT

Mme. Tetrazzini it has just been announced, will sing at the Boston opera house Sunday concert Jan. 12. Her numbers will comprise the following: "The Swallows," Coven; "Romance," Pitt; "Rhapsody," DeKoven; "Waltz Brillante," Vanzano; "Serenade," Brahms. Horace Britt, the cellist, will play a new piece, "Serenata Medievale," by Vandonal. The orchestra will present a new work, "Suite Romantica," by Alfano. The orchestral numbers include the two intermezzi from "The Jewels of the Madonna," the overture to "The Barber of Seville," and the overture to "William Tell." Messrs. Moranzoni and Caplet will be the conductors. Mr. Strony will be the piano accompanist for Mme. Tetrazzini.

### CANADIAN PARTY TO ATTEND OPERA

On the initiative of Sir Thomas G. Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific railroad, a delegation of nearly 20 persons will come to Boston from Montreal to attend the performance of

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### "Pelleas and Melisande" at the Boston

opera house, Jan. 8.

The visitors are coming with the especial purpose of hearing Mme. Edvina, who formerly lived in Montreal, sing in the Debussy opera.

### NOTES

The program of the annual concert of the Harvard Musical Club in the new lecture hall, Kirkland street, Cambridge, Wednesday evening, Jan. 15, is as follows:

Chopin, etude, E. minor, ballade, G. minor, A. L. Moeldner '13; Massenet, aria, "Herodiade," Carpenter, "On the Green Flowing River," F. R. Hancock '12, H. W. Frost '14, accompanist. Mendelssohn, trio in D minor, S. L. M. Barlow '14, piano; A. S. Coolidge '15, violin; L. B. Rossbach '15, cello. Doppler, "Fantasia Pastorale," E. H. Barry '15, flute; H. W. Frost '14, accompanist. Parker, "The lark now leaves his watery nest," Grieg, "My mind is like a peak snow-covered," Strauss, "Morgen," A. F. Pickernell '15, H. W. Frost '14, accompanist. Liszt, etude, D flat, A. L. Moeldner '13.

### CONCERT AT BARNARD MEMORIAL

Following a brief church service by the Rev. B. F. McDonald of the Barnard Memorial Sunday afternoon, a festival was given by A. Foster, organist, and A. C. Prescott, tenor.

### MR. WILSON CHOOSES ARTIST

NEW YORK—William M. Chase, the American artist, is to paint a portrait of President-elect Wilson, it is said. Mr. Chase is one of a number of well-known portrait painters who have sought the opportunity to paint Governor Wilson.

### AMUSEMENTS

#### AT JORDAN HALL

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 21, AT 8:15

#### RECITAL

BY  
GEORGE

#### COPELAND

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#### BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

TONIGHT, 8 to 11. Last appearance of Mme. Tetrazzini. LA TRAVIATA. Tetrazzini, De Courcy, Zenatello, Pavesi, Cond. Moranzoni.

WED. 7:45 to 11:15. PELLEAS ET MELISANDE. Edvina, G. Fisher, Hildes, Marcoux, Lankow. Cond. Andre Caplet.

FRI. 7:45 to 11:25. LOUISE. Edvina, G. Fisher, Zenatello, Marcoux. Cond. Andre Caplet.

SAT. 2 to 4:45. LA ROHEME. Bort, Deferne, Lattite, Polesse, Moranzoni. Cond. Moranzoni.

SAT. 8 to 11:25. CARMEN. G. Fisher, De Potter, Rossi, Cond. Strony. Popular Prices.

Downtown Office, Stelner's, 162 Boylston. Mason and Hamlin Pianos Used.

Address Mail Orders to Box Office.

#### STEINERT HALL

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 7, AT 8:15

#### KNEISEL QUARTET

PROGRAM—Quartet, C minor, No. 1, Brahms

Quartet, F major, for three Violins, Viola and Violoncello (MSS.). Loewler-Quartet, 8 fat

major, for Piano-forte, two Violins, Viola and Violoncello, Schumann.

Assisting Artists

Miss SIEMANS, Piano. Mr. GARDINER, Violin.

Tickets, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 75c. at Steinert and Symphony Halls.

#### THE BIG SHOW

Poultry, Pigeons, Pet

Stock and Cats

MECHANICS BUILDING

JAN. 7th to 11th, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

#### JORDAN HALL

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 11 at 3



# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## PRUNING AND TRAINING GRAPES

How to get most fruit with least trouble

THERE is nothing difficult about pruning and training grape vines. Books on grape-growing describe various methods which are declared to be important in order to get fruit, but almost all of these books are written from the commercial standpoint. They look more to convenience in handling considerable numbers of vines and large quantities of grapes rather than to supplying the needs of the amateur and the private gardener.

The grape vine is very plastic. It will readily respond to a wide range of treatment, provided that fundamental principles are not disregarded. The Thomey system, popular in Europe, was introduced in America about 50 years ago by Fuller, whose name is applied to it in this country. It consists in training one or two horizontal arms from the main stem close to the ground and annually allowing vertical shoots to spring from these horizontal, the verticals being cut away each winter to be replaced by new ones. The principal objection to this system is that far too much pruning is required in order to keep the vines within reasonable bounds. The fan system is open to the same sort of objection. In this method the canes are annually produced from a very small area close to the main stem of the vine, in some cases there being scarcely more than a short stump. Unless the vines are pruned rigorously and frequently during the summer, the "fan" will be unsightly, besides often refusing to produce enough fruit to warrant the trouble involved.

The American varieties do much better when trained according to such loose systems as the Kniffin and the parallel horizontal. In the former the vines are allowed to develop two arms which are trained in opposite directions on a wire 18 inches or two feet from the ground, and a second pair of horizontals is trained on another wire two feet or more higher. The shoots developed on these horizontal arms are allowed to drop from the wires. In the parallel horizontal system, the two wires are equally distant from the ground—about three or four feet—but are separated about three feet by wooden cross arms placed on the tops of posts. In this case as in the Kniffin system, the shoots are allowed to droop. Both of these systems are useful for the home place where a considerable number of vines are grown.

Frequently the grapes on the home place are trained over arbors or upon walls. These systems not only serve a useful purpose in producing fruit, but they often add to the beauty of the grounds. The principal objection to them is that too little pruning is given and as a consequence, too much wood is produced. Where wood is developed in excess, there is always a reduction in the quantity and the quality of the fruit.

As in the case of other fruits, the prac-

tice of pruning rests fundamentally upon the method of fruit production. The grape differs from most other woody plants in its method of producing fruit buds. Every bud carried over winter by a vine is theoretically capable, when it expands into a shoot or cane, of producing from one to five or even more clusters of grapes. But in practice no vine actually does develop much less mature, as many clusters. The amount of food is insufficient. Therefore the quantity which the vine can secure from the soil and from the air should be conserved by the grower. Nothing will do this better than pruning.

The first thing to do in approaching a vine that has already reached bearing age is to cut out all deadwood. The next move is to clip off all the puny and otherwise inferior shoots. They are mere consumers of food. Often there are several large overgrown shoots on vines that have been neglected. These should be severely cut back, because they are also food consumers, but not fruit producers. After these have been cut out there remain the responsible and responsive members of society, the producers. Pruning now consists in reducing these canes to two or three buds each.

Much as it may seem that this wholesale reduction is very drastic, the pruner needs to assure himself of its advantage by remembering that every one of the buds left will produce two, three, four or perhaps more clusters of fruit. The time to prune the grape is during the cold months of the year while the vines are thoroughly dormant. Commercial growers in the northern half of the United States and in the Canadian vineyards usually prune during open weather in December, January and February. It is not advisable to wait until March in these sections, because the vines are likely to exude sap when growth starts in the spring.

Some growers like to do more or less pruning during the growing season. There is no special objection to this, nor is there any special advantage except that the vines may be kept from sprawling over too much area and that inferior shoots can be cut as soon as they are observed. But where the vines have been trained from year to year, in the way that has been outlined, there will be few of these inferior shoots to remove. During the summer "laterals" are frequently produced from the buds in the axils of the leaves. If too much summer pruning is given these laterals will grow amazingly both in number and size. They do not produce fruit; therefore, it is not specially advisable to do much summer pruning because this practice tends to the production of laterals.

Vines that have been educated into fruit production and have been trained to produce about as much fruit as they can carry, will not be found prone to produce much unnecessary wood.

## LIGHT BRAHMA HIGHLY PRAISED

Most desirable and profitable poultry

WHILE there has been some uncertainty as to the origin of Light Brahmas, there is every reason to believe that they came originally from the banks of the Brahmaputra, a river in India. They were also known at one time by the name "Brahma Pootras."

Light Brahmas were not, like the other Asiatic breeds, sent to this country from England; instead, they were brought direct to the United States, where the breed was improved and then introduced into England.

Light Brahmas, if handled properly and treated with care and intelligence, are one of the most desirable and profitable breeds, according to a writer for Suburban Life. Particularly is this the case when kept on suburban places. In many of these places the space that can be given to poultry is limited. It is advantageous, therefore, to select a variety that will thrive well in yards. No breed will do better in this respect than Light Brahmas. A fence need be only three to four feet high in order to confine them.

A flock of Light Brahmas, with their large size, dignified bearing, white plumage, with neck hackles striped with black, and black tail, with the tail coverts in the male showing fine green reflections, is a sight to be remembered. The legs of Light Brahmas are yellow, with white or white-and-black feathers. The wings are white in appearance, but when opened the flight feathers will be seen to be black. Light Brahmas have also the desirable qualifications of being more easily bred to the standard necessary when exhibited at poultry shows than many other varieties, which are more apt to vary in markings or colorings of plumage.

Light Brahmas do not wander far, even when given their liberty, and foraging closely they are a great aid in the destruction of harmful insect life. By a little persistent effort they can be readily trained to stay within a certain range, if this is not too prescribed; therefore, they can be allowed out of their yards at times on suburban places. This will prove of benefit not only to themselves, but will also be advantageous to the growth of the grass, trees or shrubbery through which they roam.

Being closely and thickly feathered they do not mind the cold, and on this account if properly treated and fed will

lay during the winter, or at least very late in the season. The plentiful fluff in the feathering of the hen keeps the chicks warm in cold weather, so that Light Brahmas can be set very early in the season with good results. The chicks hatched are also hardy and vigorous. This is probably one of the reasons that Light Brahmas are more popular in states subject to low temperature, such as those of New England, or in states subject to high winds, like those of the middle West.

Light Brahmas hens sit and hatch well. Being heavy fowls it is always well to have the nests near the ground or on it. If these nests are surrounded with narrow rims, say not higher than 2½ inches, there will be little cause to complain of the eggs being broken or rolling from the nest. Light Brahmas make fine mothers, and it has been the experience of the writer that they will raise nearly every chick hatched.

Light Brahmas lay large, buff-colored eggs, which seem to be richer than many other kinds. They cannot be excelled as fowls for the table. Being such large, heavy birds, they do not mature so early as some breeds; but their growth is fully as fast, if not faster, and in the end a good gain is made in the extra flesh obtained. The young make fine broilers, being flavored and tender.

## GATHERED MUFF

The huge granny muff made of gathered and corded silk, velvet, brocade or chiffon is very fashionable this season, says the Washington Herald. It is besides quite simple to make, and looks much more chic than a muff of poor imitation fur. Blue and red shot taffetas are used for a pretty model. Two thicknesses of wadding form the lining, on to which the silk is gathered and divided into sections with piping cords. Wide frills of the silk finish off the muff on either side.

## GIRL'S DISCOVERY

A college girl discovered after many experiments, says an exchange, that her crepe waists had the desired character by washing them in thin starch and hanging them up to dry on a coat hanger, without wringing.

## TRIED RECIPES

APPLES WITH RICE

PUT a cupful of rice over the fire in about three pints of cold water, and stir until boiling. Let boil three minutes; then drain off the water, rinse the rice in cold water and drain again. Add three cupfuls of milk to the rice and cook until tender and dry. When partly cooked add half a teaspoon of salt, and when fully cooked add one fourth cupful, each, of butter, cream and orange marmalade, and from one to three egg yolks. Mix all together thoroughly. Dispose in rounds on a serving dish. On these rounds set cored and pared apples cooked in syrup. Reduce the syrup by cooking to-pour over the apples and rice. Sprinkle with cherries cut in shreds. Serve hot.

MARSHMALLOW CAKE

Beat two cupfuls of sifted sugar and one cupful of butter till creamy. Add three well beaten eggs, one cupful of milk, four cupfuls of sifted flour, one and a half teaspoonfuls of baking soda and the strained juice of two lemons. Divide into three buttered and floured layer cake tins and bake in a moderate oven. Mix together one rounding tablespoonful of cornstarch, one tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour and half a cupful of milk. Heat one cupful of milk and carefully add the flour mixture and half a cupful of sugar. Stir till smooth and cook for five minutes, stirring all the time. Remove from the stove, cool and add half a pound of marshmallows (a few at a time) and a teaspoonful of vanilla extract. Beat lightly until partially melted and cool before spreading on cake. Decorate with white frosting and marshmallows.

MOLDED CHOCOLATE CUSTARD

Four tablespoonfuls of corn-starch, three cupfuls of milk, four ounces of grated chocolate, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, yolks of three eggs and one teaspoonful of vanilla extract.

Dissolve the grated chocolate in half of a pint of milk. Blend the corn-starch with a little cold milk. Put on the remainder of the milk to boil. When almost boiling slowly add the mixed corn-starch.

Stir vigorously till quite smooth and add the dissolved chocolate, sugar and yolks of the eggs. Flavor with vanilla and pour into a glass dish or a mold rinsed out with cold water. When cold, turn out and serve with whipped cream. Decorate with chopped nuts.

SPRINGERLE

This is a little cake known to every German child. The ingredients required are one pound of powdered sugar, four eggs, one grated lemon peel and one pound of flour.

Beat the eggs and sugar together until as light as possible. Add grated lemon peel and the flour (sifted). Mix all together and roll out thin—not more than one eighth inch thick. Have small, square, wooden forms in designs of birds, etc. These forms may be secured at any department store. Cut the dough into squares. Dust the forms with flour and put the dough squares into them to permit the design in the square to become stamped on the cakes. Remove carefully from forms and lay the cakes on a clean cloth on the table for 12 hours to dry. Then put in buttered tins which have been strewn with anise seed. Bake in moderate oven until the color of a soda cracker.—Pictorial Review.

## SCRAP QUILT

I saved a piece of each wash suit my little son had until he was 10 years old, and then made him a quilt of the scraps, writes a contributor to Good Housekeeping. Each one told a story. For instance, the blue linen scrap was from the suit he wore the first day at school; the white one was from the suit he had on when his picture was taken; and so on. He never tired of the quilt. We can entertain him by the hour, telling him of the different scraps.

## CREPE WAISTS

A college girl who wore cotton crepe waists to save her laundry bills had difficulty in rendering them wearable at first, as they were too limp if not starched at all and, if starched, wringing them made the starch uneven, says the Modern Pricella. She experimented until she found that by washing them in thin starch and hanging them up to drain on a coat hanger, without wringing, they were exactly right.

## HOSTEL FOR WORKING GIRLS

Provided in Dublin by Alexandra College Guild

A PLEASANT house, standing in a large garden, has been opened lately as a hostel for working girls, writes a Dublin contributor to the Monitor. It has been prepared and established by the Alexandra College Guild, which has already done so much for some of the inhabitants of the poorest tenement houses in Dublin. In working to better the conditions found there, the fact became very apparent that girls who are earning their own living, and who perhaps have no brothers, sisters, or parents to make a home for them, would be the better for something different from the dingy lodging which is all they can afford out of their weekly wage of 7s. 6d. or less. So the guild workers planned the hostel, found a suitable house in Rathmines—

## GIRLS GARBED IN "NELLROSE"

"Daughters of White House" in New York

A NEW note has been introduced into New York's social scale this winter, when daughters of the White House have been present in unprecedented numbers at most of the smart festivities, writes Fannie Field. Miss Cleveland, tall and fair, seems likely to rival her mother's popularity. Miss Taft, the reigning daughter, Miss Ethel Roosevelt and the three daughters of the President-elect have all added to the attraction of the season's gaieties, and, as if in celebration of this galaxy, half the girls one sees are garbed in "Nellrose," or have a dash of it somewhere in their costumes. The true Nellrose is exactly the shade of the outer petals of the American Beauty rose and the name was given in honor of Miss Eleanor Wilson, daughter of the coming head of the nation. As the tone is universally becoming, the smart shops find it difficult to supply the demand for the correct shade, which is what everyone wants. In the advance model illustrated herewith, made up in smoke gray color, Nellrose brocade and plain silk were used. The name of these new silks first given to American Beauty-colored brocade, now includes a variety of colors of the same weave. The costume design is by the McCall Company, makers of patterns.



5043  
5051

Debutantes are of course very much to the fore and for their youthful gowns accordion plaited skirts with puffy overhanging draperies are especially smart. Sashes of all sorts are popular, and it is wonderful how many variations are possible in their arrangement. One of the newest ideas is to tie the bow just at the left of the front in small loops and catch the ends under the drape of the skirt below the knee. Another novel way is to use the sash as a panel from the line of the shoulders to nearly the foot of the skirt, in the Watteau plait style that older women will recall. Ribbon six to nine inches wide is used doubled, so that there are two ends on the skirt. A dress in plain tone will have this sash panel in flowered ribbon, or if the dress is figured the sash is plain.

A touch of fur is the mark of style on any costume from gauzy evening dress to trig street getup. On the latter a wide band of fur at the foot is especially smart. This matches the other furs worn usually, but not always, for a melange of fur is not objectionable, is indeed rather chic than otherwise, and New York women are not a whit behind Parisians in their desire for as many

varieties of fur sets and coats as their purses will permit. Just now when all the smartest shops are showing wonderful bargains in imported models one can get furs that sold at prohibitive figures for quite moderate sums and nothing pays better as a dress investment.

The little Robespierre nosebags put up in miniature handboxes, are being worn on everything. Nestled in fur, pinned on sashes, opera bags, hats and in fact anywhere, these perky, frankly artificial flowers defy heat or cold in a way their natural prototypes cannot.

Now that French models have been modified to show only a dainty foot and ankle, slashed skirts are increasingly worn. Where preferred, contrasting materials are introduced in hollow plaits under the slashes, showing only with the motion of the wearer. Slashes in sleeve and doublet introducing similar contrasts are prevalent as in the time of good Queen Bess. In fact contrast both of color and material is a dominant note on all sides.

## GIVING AN INFORMAL DINNER

One that was voted a success

AN informal dinner-party is often hard to give with real success, but I struck upon a plan that afforded plenty of entertainment for all and was voted a decided hit, writes a contributor to Good Housekeeping. In this case there were five couples, and after an automobile ride we went straight to the fun of the evening in the dining room.

The table had been made extra large, and for a centerpiece there was a little doll dressed as a chef and surrounded by seasonable fruits. On the table there were three chafing dishes, a percolator, and a salad bowl with knives—each marking the place for one couple, their names being written on tiny books attached. Dainty handkerchief aprons for the girls and cue caps for the men were useful for present service, and future souvenirs.

Thus each couple found itself equipped to preside over some part of the menu—a special recipe being written in verse in the wee book. On the large tray contain-

ing the main utensils were also found all the things needed in the making and serving of that particular dish. For example, one couple found at their place the necessities for bouillon (canned) and it was but the work of a moment for the man to open the cans, the girl to heat the fragrant contents and to pour it into the bouillon cups near at hand. The man, if he is at all clever, will get plenty of fun out of passing these.

Let each couple clear away its own course, or part of a course, and the two will get twice the fun out of the next couple's labors. You will be surprised to see what a great variety of dishes can be prepared quickly and easily, if you manage correctly, and what great sport can be derived. We even achieved creamed chicken on toast, with mushrooms—aided by an electric toaster and having shredded the chicken beforehand.

We also concocted a fruit salad. The olives, preserves, bread, cakes, etc., must, of course, be already placed about the table.

## WOMEN'S VESTS LIKE THE MEN'S

Many show lapels of contrasting color

UNDER the winter tailored coat, this season, the vest is a thing of beauty, for it almost invariably shows in front, sometimes above the lapel, sometimes below. This makes it a much prettier and more practical warm lining for the jacket than the knitted wool boleros or those of Japanese wadded silk, and it can be varied as to color, so that a dark one for every day wear and a dainty one for wear over the elaborate white lace and

charmeuse and chiffon waists may be alternated. They are cut somewhat after the fashion of a man's vest, but at the back they are of the same material as is used in front. In many cases they stop at the waist line at the back, descending into one short or two long points in front, as this latter is very pretty when used with the open jacket fronts, says a New York Herald writer. Ottoman, brocade and plain satin are used for the elaborate vests; black satin with bright pipings or bright cloths for every day wear.

While most of them are fitted in front by the French seams, some are shaped by added emplacements and the fullness over the bust is gathered into a lower part that forms a sort of high waist line. Buttons are of the material or of gold or jeweled set crystals, colored or white.

One very pretty vest in a coat, suitable for a girl who has a long neck, has a high turned over stock collar of the material. It is deeply cut, so that there is no seam about the lower part of the stock, and is in one piece with the body part. This is a "sham" vest and does not go below the yoke in the back, being held in at the waist line with a piece of wide elastic, covered with wrinkled silk, the color of the vest. Many of the vests show lapels of contrasting color or material and the revers and lower points are often touched up with a bit of hand embroidery.

In the back of the vest the material is cut plain, without fitting seams, the slight fullness gathered into a tiny belt as in a man's vest.

## ECONOMY IN HOME-MADE SOUPS

How to prepare and keep stock

WHEN the kitchen is fitted with a coal stove it will be an economy to make soup at home instead of buying it ready prepared, because odds and ends of food can be utilized which might otherwise be thrown away, while there will be no cost for cooking, as the fire must be made anyway.

By soupmaking, stock is understood, variations being made from the same stock. Brown stock is made from beef alone usually, though vegetables, veal and poultry are sometimes used in combination.

White stock is made from veal and chicken. If vegetables are added these should be white, as celery and onions. Fish stock is made from fish only. Lamb or mutton, too, must be used alone, though a little salt meat, as pork, bacon or ham may be used (just by way of adding a flavor) to any and all soups.

Stock is the juices of the meat brought out by long and very slow cooking. If soup is allowed to boil it can never be properly cleared afterward, because the

boiling dissolves the lime in the bones and this causes cloudiness.

Soup meats include the lower or tough part of the round of beef, also the shin and neck pieces, the knuckle of veal, and fowls too old for roasting.

Any desired vegetables may be used, but if the soup is to be kept for any length of time these should be omitted, because they ferment quickly, says the Cincinnati Times-Star.

A granite or enamelware kettle is best for soup. The lid should be tight to prevent the steam escaping. A towel folded and placed on the cover is a good idea.

The usual proportions for stock are as follows: One pound of meat and one teaspoonful of salt to one quart of cold water. To four quarts of water use one each of onions, carrots, and turnips, two sticks of celery, two or three sprays of parsley, one bay leaf, 12 pepper corns, six cloves and one pinch of thyme.

Meat for stock should be cut into pieces not more than two inches square, and bones should be well broken or cracked. This is done so the gelatine they contain may be more quickly released.

Turn on the cold water and allow the whole to stand for 15 minutes. Then the pot should be placed over the fire and allowed to come gently to the simmering point. The pot is then pushed back and the slow cooking continues for five or six hours.

Vegetables are added about an hour before the soup is served.

Stock when ready should be strained into an earthen vessel and be allowed to cool uncovered. Never allow soup to remain in the stock pot. Fat will form on the top, and this helps to keep the stock, so it is a good plan to use several small jars instead of one large bowl. The soup will keep as long as the cake of fat is not broken.

Chicken stock is made as follows: Cut an average size fowl into pieces, and cover with four quarts of cold water. Bring to a boiling point, and then gently simmer for three hours. The seasonings are one slice of onion, a couple of sticks of celery, one tablespoonful of salt and one saltspoonful of pepper.

To make a fish stock, put one tablespoonful of butter or other fat into the soup kettle, and in it fry half a chopped onion, three slices of carrot chopped, and the same quantity of turnip. Add the fishbones, head, etc., with a little parsley, a pinch of thyme, a bay leaf, some coarse leaves of celery and a tomato. Cover with cold water, and simmer from 1 to 1½ hours. Season with salt and pepper, then strain for use.

## CHAT ABOUT LATEST STYLES

Black patent leather boots, with white kid tops, have a black silk tassel at the top of the row of buttons.

Single brilliants, in clusters, or quite by themselves, are used on almost every piece of wearing apparel, from the evening dress to the frilly neck ruff.

The "Pierrette" ruff is in high favor. This is a black malines ruff, worn around the neck with a low cut dress and quite unattached to it in any way.

Purple and cerise, with a touch of white, is the newest color combination.

Malines, edged with fur, is one of the latest ideas for hats or neckwear. Malines is gathered into big frills, with a mere line of fur, either dark or white, running along the edge.

Five-piece sets of cloisonne enamel are used on shirt waists, jabot pin, cuff links, and buttons for the front of the waist.—Philadelphia Times.

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# New Books and Field of Literature

## EMERSON'S MATURE THOUGHTS IN LATEST VOLUME OF HIS JOURNALS

Reflections and Comments on People, Places and Things Now Given Out by Kinsmen and Publishers

### A LEAF FROM PAST

THE matured man Emerson, author of "Nature" and "Representative Men," who was in demand as a lecturer, who was deeply stirred by the slavery contest in Congress between the North and the South and who culminated with ethical thunder and lightning against Webster's 7th of March speech, is revealed in the latest volume of his journals, covering the years 1849-55, edited and annotated by Edward Waldo Emerson and Waldo Emerson Forbes. These kinsmen and the publishers—the Houghton Mifflin Company—are giving to this definitive edition of the diary-like register of this nineteenth-century seer a product in which he, with all his fastidiousness, could find no fault, assuming his consent to publication, a matter fortunately, about which he cannot be consulted.

Persons aware of the habits of the man know that he was one of the most prolific of journal writers, and that from the combined index rerum of his reading and chronicle of his every thought he compiled his popular lectures, classic essays and civic addresses, culled here and there from many volumes of notes all those fact-like thoughts on any given subject that were apropos and then giving them more or less structural unity.

In this volume and its seven predecessors the Emerson devotee finds the mine from which the master quarried; and it is an impressive sight, whether judged quantitatively or qualitatively. Humble Concord, with its Yankee farmers, its Irish day-laborers, its traditions of an immortal skirmish in a nation-making revolution, its calm superiority to adjacent commercial Boston and academic Harvard, and its serene natural beauty explored by Emerson in walks with Thoreau, Channing and Alcott, lives again before the eye of the reader as the diarist mingles with his sage reflections on life's meaning, his shrewd comments on kinsfolk, neighbors and village characters.

Autobiography, history, criticism of men and of books, of statues and of philosophies commingle with idylls of prose and verse. Today it is a tart reflection on the severity of temper of his Aunt Mary. Twenty-four hours later he pens an apostrophe to the profundity of Swedenborg or the uniqueness of Shakespeare. You pass from a democratic, human comment on a hired hand of Irish or French extraction to a penetrating, caustic analysis of the purse-proud, ultra-conservative aristocrats of Boston's Brahmin class, who were critics of anti-slavery preachers and poets and defenders of the compromise of the constitution and of the fugitive slave law.

The net effect of the volume is like that of veritist biograph film run through the motion picture machine and making miraculously real the best thought and life of New England at a time when it was the conscience and mind of the nation. Judgments of men and of women that could not rightly have been made public a generation ago now come to light; yet even now the editors occasionally shield under protective devices the identity of some of the victims of this rhapsomantic censor's moral judgments.

The lists of weighty books appended by the editors to each chapter showing the authors read by Emerson and cited by him in his journal overwhelm the modern man with a sense of the catholicity of his taste, the voracity of his appetite and the assiduity of his search for nourishing provender. He was a man who resolutely put the permanent above the ephemeral, the classics above the contemporary and who declined to make obeisance to the journalistic titillate of his time. He gave the lie to his own dictum: "Few know how to read. Women read to find a hero whom they can love; men for amusement; editors for something to crib; authors for something that supports their view, and hardly one reads comprehensively and wisely."

The individualistic, provincial, rural, Puritan and somewhat narrowly American limitations of this "Psyche of Puritanism," this eclectic philosopher whose name now is borne by the structure in which philosophy and ethics are taught at Harvard University, are disclosed in these journal entries. As E. P. Whipple long ago pointed out, he was a "cross between Plato and Jonathan Slick," a "cross between Brahma and Poor Richard." The "transcendentalist" is seen peeping through the economist and vice versa. The tyrant of the type of Charles I. or the southern slave-breeder had in him a foe; but so had the illiterate, brutish multitude. A democrat in principle; he was an aristocrat by instinct. Non-conformity was so natural to him that he did less than justice to institutional aspects of both religion and government and titular representatives. Had he been more formal and systematic in his presentation of his system of belief he would have escaped the diversity of judgment passed upon him by a generation that is not influenced in its appraisal by the spell of his charming personality. For, as Lowell said, "He was good to love," and while living he extorted reverence from those who disagreed as well as from

those who said, "Amen" to his every word. All of his immediate circle of friends, save F. B. Sanborn, have passed away. The New England for which he spoke has changed profoundly in its racial and religious makeup. Issues of theology and philosophy in which he and his ancestors were profoundly interested have been set aside for others on which he has little specific light to shed. But he and his works abide, because of the fine quality of his life, the perennial validity of his thought as an intuitionist and mystic, the rectitude of his conduct and precepts as a patriot, and the splendor of his style as an essayist. In the Orient he is a favorite expositor of the thought of the Occident, in part because of his

pioneer appreciation of the faiths, creeds and philosophies of the ethnic religions. Poe and William James, the one for his style and his mastery of the art of writing fiction and the other for his pragmatic philosophy and genial humanism, are his only peers among American men with a European following. The adequate biography of him, with the time in which he lived and the circle in which he moved judiciously appraised, has yet to be written. It must be done not amply by some countryman who can envisage the America of the mid-nineteenth century with a better perspective than was possible to the circle of New Englanders of which Emerson was the idol.

## LITERARY NOTES

LOUISA M. ALCOTT'S "Little Women" is still the favorite book of the American girl reader. One thousand copies are in circulation from the various branches of the New York public library. Recent successful dramatization of the book has had its effect upon the public's demand.

Books from the library of Prof. Charles Eliot Norton go on sale in a Boston auction room this week. Many are fine presentation copies and are accompanied by autograph letters. His engravings and etchings were sold at auction in New York city.

The January Book News Monthly features articles about the English author, W. B. Maxwell, author of "The Ragged Messenger," "The Guarded Flame," "Seymour Charlton" and "In Cotton Wool."

His imperial majesty, William II, of Germany is reported as rating highly the volume of recollections recently issued by Madame L. de Hegemann-Lindencrone in a volume called "The Courts of Memory." The writer, now the wife of the Danish minister to Germany, was formerly Miss Greenough of Cambridge, Mass.

"The Wren's Nest," the Atlanta home of Joel Chandler Harris, has passed formally into the hands of an Uncle Remus Association, which will convert it into a memorial museum.

Philadelphia's oldest publisher of industrial and technical works has passed away. Henry Carey Baird, bearing an historic name in the record of American tariff debate, was born in 1825. He founded the firm of H. C. Baird & Co.

H. A. Franck, renowned as a pedestrian globe-trotter, has been studying conditions in Central and South America. For five months he served as a plain clothes policeman in the Panama zone prior to tramping southward. His publishers recently heard from him as at Quito.

For the sum of \$1.50 the superintendent of documents, Washington, D.C., will send to any appreciative and inquisitive person a check list of United States public documents from 1789 to 1909. Nothing comparable with this list has existed before. For librarians, journalists and historians it will be especially useful and invaluable.

A volume of the poems of George Murray, long a well known teacher and journalist in Montreal, has been published.

Dr. Frederick Taber Cooper's "Some English Story Tellers" is to be issued in London by Grant Richards.

The Publishers Weekly, reviewing the year just closed as it has concerned publishers and sellers of books, notes with satisfaction that there have been fewer business failures among publishers than during 1911 or 1910. With retailers the score is somewhat different. On the whole the sales and profits of the year have been satisfactory and the "presidential year" superstition has been laid.

Interest in Livingstone, the explorer of Africa, continues sufficiently keen to make necessary a new edition of Blaikie's life of the great Scot.

Amundsen's story of his discovery of the south pole is to appear this month in a two-volume narrative. Lee Kock of New York is the publisher.

An article by J. W. T. Mason in the January North American Review, dealing chiefly with Henri Bergson as a writer on philosophy, is interesting to Americans because of the claim that much of Bergson's distinctive thought had been voiced previously by H. M. Alden, editor of Harpers Magazine for many years.

W. Somerset Maugham has just passed through New York en route to London after a visit to the Canadian Northwest, where he has been getting color for a new play. Efforts of New York interviewers to draw him into discussion of professional problems and reformation of the stage have been fruitless.

Steps are being taken by admirers of Walt Whitman, the poet, to purchase

and adorn the Long Island house in which he was born.

The University of Pennsylvania, Harvard University, the Shakespeare Society

## IRISH LEADER SEES BITTER DAYS ERASED BY HOME RULE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Under the auspices of the Central Hackney Liberal and Radical Association with Sir A. Spicer, M. P., in the chair, a meeting was held recently at which Mr. Redmond delivered a speech on the self-government of Ireland.

The reason why, the Nationalist leader said, keen interest had not been evoked in the details of the present home rule bill, in Parliament or throughout the country, was that the principle of the measure had been generally adopted, and that the details discussed were not even new; they had been discussed on thousands of platforms when previous bills were under consideration. That the home rule bill was being rushed through Parliament and debate on the measure strangled, he cried. Forty-one days had been spent on the bill, and before the discussion was ended fully 10 more days would have been given to it.

Speaking of the objections which had been raised to the bill, Mr. Redmond said that old animosity that an Irish Parliament would pass legislation persecuting Protestants had been blown to the winds. The present bill, although full of humiliating safeguards, had been adopted by the Nationalists, even to agreeing that Trinity College, that great Protestant institution, should be excluded from the control of the Irish Parliament. To this the Protestants

of Philadelphia and other organizations of which Dr. Horace Howard Furness was a member, are planning to combine in a worthy memorial meeting to be held Jan. 17. M. Jusserand, ambassador of France, will have a prominent part.

A finely printed, handsomely illustrated, technically accurate and readable book giving a "birdseye view of the history of the beginning and the growth of the industry by which man is clothed," has appeared in "The Story of Textiles," by Percy Walton, compiled and written for John S. Lawrence, Boston. Especially valuable is the massing for the first time of information about the pioneers in New England's leading industry, both those who made and those who marketed the goods being given their due share of praise. In contents and in dress the work is creditable to its makers and for the public as well as for "the trade" will serve worthy uses.

## NEW BOOKS

"The Little Gray Shoe"—By Percy J. Brebner. Boston. Little, Brown & Co.  
"The History of Modern Elementary Education"—By Samuel Chester Parker. Boston. Ginn & Co.  
"Joyful Heatherby"—By Payne Erskine. Boston. Little, Brown & Co.

had objected, saying they wished for no such safeguard, and that they were willing to trust the Irish Parliament.

In reply to the further column that members of the Protestant faith did not receive a fair share of the appointments under public bodies, Mr. Redmond stated that since 1900, in the case of 171 public bodies in Catholic and Nationalist counties, 400 Protestants had been elected to paid offices, most of them of a highly remunerative character. The Nationalist party had always had a large proportion of Protestant members elected by Catholic constituencies, and when persons here talked about Catholic intolerance, he would ask them how many Catholic members were elected by English Protestant constituencies, although there were 2,000,000 Catholics in Great Britain.

Ireland, concluded Mr. Redmond, though there were seven more centuries of suffering before them, would never abandon the claim to separate nationality. No power at the disposal of England could turn Ireland into a set of English counties, but the granting of home rule would have the effect of burying fathoms deep the trace of either disloyalty or bitter memories in the hearts of Irishmen. Ireland would then become the greatest strength of the empire by the simple process of recognizing that separate nationality was consistent with the claims of imperial loyalty.

## ABOR COUNTRY IS DESCRIBED BY OFFICER WITH EXPEDITION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society held in the theater, Burlington Gardens, recently, A. Benthinck read a paper on the "Geographical Results of the Abor Expedition." Mr. Benthinck having been attached to the expedition as political officer. Among the audience at Burlington Gardens was General Bower, the leader of the expedition against the Abors, and Captain Bethell, one of the officers of the force.

Mr. Benthinck devoted his lecture to a great measure to the river Dihong and its main tributaries, a river which was practically unknown, even after it left the hills and joined the Brahmaputra. It was from the top of a bleak ridge that the party obtained their first view of the Dihong. They noted that the river ran right across their course and between high hills. From this point the party pushed on to the river bank, having to come down a drop of 1800 feet to do so. The march consisted of a series of climbs and drops along steep paths where the path was merely a series of well worn footpaths of rocks or tree roots, which made it long before they

got rid of the habit of walking with their eyes fixed on the ground.

Arriving at Singing village they found little hamlets of between 30 and 40 small houses, and patches of cultivation wherever the hillside was not too steep or too steep. From the Simong gams, or village headmen, the party learned something of the river. One of them had been carried as a prisoner across the range. Crossing the Dihong at Jido he was taken over four ranges of hills, to a country which looked like that of the Abors. The path through the hills did not follow the course of the river, he said, but joined on again at Bapung.

The river among the heights was spoken of as deep, narrow and very rapid. Nothing he said was known of any falls, though the river had to drop some 10,000 feet in the course of some 85 miles, and it might be remembered that the Teesta in a course of 70 miles descended 16,000 feet without any falls at all.

Of the village headmen or gams, Mr. Benthinck said that none was more remarkable than Madu, gam of Ri. He had the qualities of the statesman and the politician, and was much esteemed by his fellow tribesmen, and this fact said much for the peaceable and order-loving disposition of the Abors.

## CRESWICK PRIZE WORKS PRAISED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The president of the Royal Academy, Sir Edward Poynter, distributed the prizes to the successful students at the Royal Academy school. The competing works were shown on the walls. The President said it was with regret that the Royal Academicians were unable to award first prizes for paintings from the head and the life owing to the inferior quality of the work. He had, however, nothing but praise for the paintings of still life, and the Creswick prize works were so exceptionally good, that he thought they were the best he had even seen on those walls. They showed evidence of careful study and love of nature and were just what such work ought to be.

TUNNEL PROJECT IS RENEWED PHILADELPHIA—Agitation for tunneling the Delaware river, between Camden and Philadelphia, has been renewed. Mayor Ellis of Camden revived the project in his eighth annual message to the

Camden city council. In his message the mayor declares that the tunnel is bound to come. He expresses the belief that the council will be asked to grant a franchise for the project.

## CEILING OF STREETS URGED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Col. William S. Peirce, commandant of the United States army, announces that he has submitted to the chief of ordnance in Washington a proposition to cede to the city of Springfield for improvement five streets surrounding the army property in this city which now are government property. The streets are now in poor condition.

## MANY COUNTRIES TO SEND MEN TO ROAD CONGRESS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A congress of a somewhat unusual, but nevertheless interesting and important nature, will assemble in London this year. His majesty's government have arranged for the holding of an international road congress and the governments of numerous foreign countries, have accepted the invitation to send delegates.

These countries include Algiers, the Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chili, Colombia, China, Cuba, Denmark, France, Germany including delegates from the states of Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Baden, Hamburg and Alsace-Lorraine; Hungary, Japan, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Servia, Siam, Spain and the United States. Delegates will also be appointed by Canada, India, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia and Victoria. In addition to the above, representatives of various municipalities and highway authorities throughout the world will attend the congress.

The questions to be discussed include all those relating to highways, the construction of roads, the numerous institutions connected with travel, and the trades principally interested in the subject. Numerous questions of an interesting and technical nature will be discussed including special appliances for road repairing, tarring, paving, wood paving, etc. The congress is to be opened in June next.

## HARVARD CLUB ARRANGING TO INCORPORATE

Changing of the Harvard Club from a voluntary association to a corporation, made necessary by the erection of its new house at Massachusetts and Commonwealth avenues, will be effected at the annual meeting at the Exchange Club, Wednesday, Jan. 15, at 4 p. m. It has 2668 members, and 417 applications for membership are now before the officials. The club was organized on March 19, 1908, with a membership of 22.

The committee appointed to nominate the officers of the club for the ensuing year has submitted for: President, Maj. Henry L. Higginson '55; vice-president, Olin Roberts '86; treasurer, F. S. Mead '87; secretary, P. W. Thomson '02. Directors—For three years, William S. Hall '69, Thomas K. Cummins '84, Robert F. Herrick '90, James Lawrence, Jr. '01; for two years, Frederick W. Thayer '78, John D. Merrill '89; for one year, Sydney M. Williams '94, Robert Winsor, Jr. '05.

## FOREST FIRE WATCH TOWER TO BE BUILT

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Albert W. Flint, town treasurer, sends to the state forestry department today a check for \$350 as the town's share of the expense of erecting the forest fire watch tower on Hart's Hill metropolitan park reservation. This sum will provide a steel stairway and make the tower accessible for observation purposes.

The tower will be 40 feet high, the sides converging to a 12-foot square at the top. It is proposed to have the tower ready in April.

## NEW PORTUGUESE PREMIER NAMED

NEW YORK—A Lisbon, Portugal, message to the New York Herald says that the President of the Portuguese republic has accepted the resignation of the cabinet and entrusted Senhor Antonio Jose Almeida, leader of the Conservatives, with the formation of a new ministry.

The Democrats, led by Dr. Alfonso Costa, have refused to join a coalition government. As the Democrats number about half of the deputies and senators, the Conservatives do not possess a working majority in either House.

## COPLEY SQUARE LOAN IS SOUGHT

Among the orders to be received by the city council at its meeting late today will be one from Mayor Fitzgerald calling for a loan of \$45,000 as the first installment for laying out and reconstructing Copley square in accordance with the plans of Frank A. Bourne, architect. It is estimated that the relaying of the square will not cost more than \$200,000, nor less than \$175,000. The plans have been approved by the art commission.

## BROCKTON PLANS CONCERT

BROCKTON, Mass.—The Brockton Choral Society will hold its principal concert this winter Jan. 29 and March 27. The society will be assisted on the former date by Mme. Fely Deryere, soprano; Mme. Elvira Leveroni, contralto; Giuseppe Gaudenzi, tenor; Rodolfo Fornari, baritone; Raoul Romito, second tenor, and Nikola Oulochanoff, baritone, soloists from the Boston opera company. The work for the second concert will be "Samson and Delilah."

## GENERAL CASTRO OFFERS BOND

NEW YORK—Affidavit made by Gen. Cipriano Castro to be presented in federal court today in connection with habeas corpus hearing as to his detention at Ellis island by the immigration authorities, declares himself a tourist and offers to give bond that he will obey the orders of the court during his projected visit in the land.

## WHAT'S THE HURRY?

Well, Read the Interesting Whys and Hows of the Telephone Directory

If You Want to Get In, You Had Better Call Up FORT HILL 7600 To-day

It is to the mutual advantage of the Telephone Company and the subscriber to have the latter listed in the directory as soon as possible after he gets his telephone, because such a listing saves many calls for "Information."

The Boston division directory plays such an important part in promoting good service that its preparation, printing and distribution are subjects of the most careful supervision. It costs a good deal in time and money to revise an average of 40,000 listings per issue, to transform 600 tons of paper into 200,000 books of 400 pages each, and to distribute these books over 1500 square miles, but it is well worth the effort.

It is apparent that the preparation for printing must proceed on a schedule as arbitrary as that of a newspaper pressroom. If the book is not produced promptly, much of its value is lost. When the closing date is announced, therefore, the printing must proceed with whatever listings are at hand. Those received subsequently must be held over for a later issue.

The patron who rushes in at the last minute with his order may find he cannot be listed in the next book. It may be for one of many reasons, such as the running of additional wires or the setting of new poles or cross-arms; but the reason is a compelling one, although perhaps it might have been overcome had sufficient notice been given.

MORAL: Don't wait another day if you are contemplating installing a telephone, or changing to another class of service. Call Fort Hill 7600 and ask for the Contract Department. Such a call, from any Telephone or Pay Station in the Metropolitan District is FREE OF CHARGE.



New England Telephone and Telegraph Company

## PART TIME SCHOOL WORK IS FAVORED

Part time schools for working boys and girls were favored by Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, in an address before the Boston Central Labor Union yesterday. He said the bill for continuation schools was of especial importance to working men whose children had to work. Under the provisions of this bill the employer would give young workers a number of hours each week to attend school.

"The trade organizations of Cincinnati, with others," said Dr. Dyer, "secured legislation requiring employers to allow boys four to eight hours a week during working time for intellectual development and moral training. It should be daytime schooling as well as daytime work. I believe there is no more pressing problem in education today than to give the boy and girl a chance."

## EMPLOYERS AID SALESMAN COURSE

Manufacturers and merchants will cooperate in the B. Y. M. C. U. course in business methods and salesmanship, which opens Jan. 14. Firms have already bought many tickets for their salesmen and employers will be represented in the floor work on the stage of Union hall.

At the opening session the relation of the school to business will be discussed by Director Fowler, President Locke of the union, Lieut.-Gov. Luce, Dr. Snedden, state commissioner of education; Dr. Orr, deputy commissioner of education; Dr. Carver, professor of economics at Harvard University; Dr. Dyer, superintendent of schools; Dr. Thompson, assistant superintendent of schools, and Chairman Ellis of the school committee. The sessions will close March 16, with a lecture by Dr. Hugo Munsterberg of Harvard.

## FREE MEMBERSHIPS GIVEN

Seven local unions of the United Garment Workers of America, at all the headquarters of the craft in Boston this evening will enroll, free of initiation charge, in membership all those engaged in that industry not now belonging to the union. Resolutions supporting the 125,000 garment workers now out on strike in New York were adopted in a mass meeting of garment workers in Faneuil hall yesterday afternoon.

## FIVE ESCAPE FIRE

Mr. and Mrs. William Parker, their son, Edward, and daughters, Louise and Grace, escaped from the 2½-story house at 129 Kilton street, Dorchester, today, when it caught fire and was damaged to the extent of about \$2000.

## CARMEN TO HEAR W. D. MAHON

William D. Mahon, international president of the Street Car Men's union will come to Boston and address the local branch Thursday evening in Tremont Temple. P. F. Sheenan of Brockton, international vice-president, and Fred Fay, general organizer, will also speak.

## J. P. MORGAN OFF FOR EGYPT

NEW YORK—J. Pierpont Morgan is booked to sail today on the Adriatic for Egypt. Mr. Morgan's trip usually takes him to the principal cities of the continent, besides his usual stay at his house in London.

## MR. HAMMERSTEIN IS SUIT DEFENDANT

NEW YORK—Whether Oscar Hammerstein borrowed \$30,000 from Edward T. Stotesbury, the Philadelphia Traction magnate, or whether he just asked for it as a gift and received it without promise of return was considered today by the federal court, when Mr. Stotesbury's suit against Mr. Hammerstein was called.

Mr. Stotesbury contends that he lent the money to meet a deficit in the Philadelphia opera house pay-roll. Mr. Hammerstein says that after getting the money he made a speech before the curtain in which he said that it was "owing to Mr. Stotesbury's generosity that grand opera in Philadelphia was possible." Mr. Stotesbury accepted this praise, he continues, and until recently permitted him to believe that the money was the tribute of an opera lover.

## CITIZENS LEAGUE TICKET INDORSED

Every voter in the city will receive today a circular from the Good Government Association advising the election of John J. Attridge, Walter L. Collins and Lewis J. Hewitt to the city council and the defeat of James A. Watson. All three candidates indorsed for the council were nominated by the Citizens Municipal League.

Nothing is said in the circular concerning Miss Frances G. Curtis and Isaac Harris, the two candidates for the school board.

## BAY VIEW BRINGS BOMBAY'S CREW

Reporting the rescue of three members of the crew of five of the coal-laden large Bombay off Handkerchief shoals last Friday night, the steamer Bay View, Capt. C. H. Cooper, is anchored in Boston harbor today, having arrived late Sunday night from Newport News. Among the rescued is Captain Leeshman.

## FEDERAL BUILDING SOUGHT

PROVINCETOWN, Mass.—Capt. John A. Cook has renewed efforts to effect the passage of a bill in Congress for a federal building here. The bill asks for \$8000, but Captain Cook says \$10,000 is needed. The board of trade has taken up the subject with Congressman Robert O. Harris.

## ASSEMBLY ELECTS OFFICERS

MALDEN, Mass.—The Deliberative Assembly Saturday night elected: President, Alexander Kerr; vice-president, A. J. Plummer; secretary and treasurer, Lloyd Makepeace; executive committee, Henry W. Upham, Wilfred B. Tyler and Eugene C. Opton.

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O. CUSUMANO, Importer, Florentine Specialties, 380 Boylston st., Boston; 32 Union sq., New York.

**ARTISTS**  
PICTURES, CARDS, SOUVENIRS—Pearl Leader Market, 40c; positively will not injure any book. Catalogue free. JOHN H. TEARLE, 420 Boylston st.

**ARTISTS' MATERIALS**  
CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Valentines and Birthday Cards. MRS. J. C. WHITE, 10 Bromfield st.

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W. H. McLELLAN CO., 12 Canal st., Boston—Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

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## EDUCATION AS IT IS LOOKED AT FROM THREE VIEWPOINTS

Reader Is Requested to Make a Careful Distinction Between the Mere Scholar and the Man Who Is Educated

### ONE A SPECIALIST

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

THERE is always a danger that a mere shibboleth may take the place of a principle or cause, and that men may easily find themselves where they are mistaking names of things for the things themselves, thus encumbering themselves with husks and not with the kernel. As questions become more and more susceptible of a popular discussion and as the arguments embraced within them are more and more in consonance with the desires or the aspirations of the people, excellent as this consummation may be, there still remains, in fact increases, the danger that inclination will overrule judgment.

The cry of today seems to be divided into two notes, liberty and freedom, and we fancy that none is really very much opposed to either of these elements, vital to men's happiness. But that a thing can be called education and be such, and that another can be called "liberty" and be such, does not by any means follow, so far as processes are concerned that must be perfected for the freedom of man from a thousand impositions that still shackle him.

It is a large question to ask, but what, after all, is education? It is, at all events, something that many do not possess. That, however, does not help us. Education, as regarded by many, is part of the positivism of so much of our twentieth century life; it is something that has to do with and is a part of the actual phenomena of making a living; it is a means to an end and a means whereby the wishes may be gratified. A young man has been "educated," according to some, when he has gone to a technical school and learned how to make locomotive engines; according to others, he has been "educated" when he has worked or stayed a certain number of terms at a university and has become a bachelor or proceeded higher; according to still a third division a young man is "educated" when he has amassed a certain number of facts, whatever use or non-use he makes of them, and can point to the source whence he learned them.

We sometimes wonder whether the sole test of education is what a man does with that which he has learned. On the other hand, does not education even in the narrow sense, that is, book learning, exercise its influence in a thousand imper-

ceptible ways that are not always seen, but in the end are always felt to the improvement of society? In the wider sense, education is by no means comprehended within the borders of book learning, but consists in a training that shows itself in the moral carriage and in one's relations toward other men. Some ruffians have been good scholars, but not all of them; nor does it follow that because a man is a scholar he is lacking in the virtues. The great trouble with the scholar is that he is absorbed in good things, but does not, meanwhile, perceive the onward stream of life. On the other hand, the ignorant and uneducated man perceives it no more correctly, only he fancies that he does.

We shall ask the reader to make a careful difference between the scholar and the educated man; the first may have book learning and no experience in conduct and the second has experience in conduct and more or less book learning. Both meet upon the plateau of book learning and a certain intellectual impartiality quite denied as a rule to those that are or have declared themselves to be above book learning, "super grammaticians." A man that has read has been taught manners about facts; he has learned that a great many events have happened about which he knows nothing at all, and it makes him careful about the events that he does know.

Education, in books and facts, gives a man a very fair notion of the possibilities of human action; he need by no means become Laodicean, but he acquires a decent reverence for impartiality, and, above all, an humorous view of pretensions ignorance. You cannot blame a man for not being impressed with what he knows is not as it is represented to be. Be patient with the educated man, though if you like you can be a little less so with the scholar that is scholar and nothing else. Even he must be treated with some care by the most enthusiastic "super grammaticians," because a scholar is a specialist, in a pretty limited field maybe, but a specialist nevertheless knows at least one set of facts. If you are patient with the educated man, you may learn to love him, although you are unable to make him change his views about the battle of Hastings—and he will continue to prefer Addison to Mark Twain. Whether he will ever learn to love you is another matter. Why should he?

Endure the educated man, hold him in contemplation, incline the curved recesses of your ear to his polished periods, "listen to the band," permit one or two of your toes to be stepped on, all will do you good. These dots of yours, pray what may they be save spatulated prejudices? You, that have so much to say about prejudice, accept thankfully the braying of your own in the enameled mortar of his knowledge. Listen to the band; it

## EDITORIAL COMMENTS

TORONTO GLOBE—To its former editor, Sir John Willison, the Globe wishes to convey hearty congratulations upon the signal honor conferred upon him by his majesty. Sir John is essentially a working newspaperman—except during the lawn bowling tournament season. Despite the great influence newspaper writers exercise upon public affairs and the national life, it is seldom that recognition of any signal, a sort of for that matter of any public sort, is bestowed upon them. Sir Hugh Graham is the only other Canadian journalist who has been knighted in recognition of his work as a journalist. Other newspapermen who have been prominent in politics—such as Sir Mackenzie Bowell—have received titles, but it has been because of their prominence in public life. The Globe would have been pleased had the sword of honor fallen long ago upon the shoulders of the proprietor of the Toronto Telegram, the dean of Canadian journalism. Perhaps now that the sacred circle of chief justices, governors and premiers has been invaded by a mere newspaperman, it may be Sir John Ross Robertson also before long. As for Sir John Willison, the Globe wishes that he may live long to wear his honors, and to add to them one that all good lawn bowlers regard as no less significant than knighthood—the winning of the Globe's Scotch doubles.

MEMPHIS NEWS-SCIMITAR—The tariff question has been dealt with politically and scientifically and still it is a perplexing problem. Germany, the most tariff-ridden nation on earth, is now listening to appeals from the workmen for tariff reduction on all the necessities of life, and England, formerly free trade nation of the world, is seriously agitating the putting up of, a

perplexing problem. It is now listening to appeals from the workmen for tariff reduction on all the necessities of life, and England, formerly free trade nation of the world, is seriously agitating the putting up of, a

strong tariff wall. In the United States the Democratic party is preparing to lower the schedules on necessities, and other nations are changing back and forth their systems of taxation. The problem of taxation has been a seemingly unsolvable problem for centuries, and we fear it will continue to be a riddle until internationalism gains a foothold. Then probably we will have a uniform system of tariffs, or free trade, and raise our revenues by means of a single tax. There is one thing sure, free trade and single tax, nationally speaking, will never be feasible until all great nations have signed an international agreement. The tariff is an international and not a local problem. The future may bring forth tariff treaties similar to our present day peace treaties, and this same tendency toward internationalism may make it possible for the world powers to put aside war. We are drifting toward internationalism, and it promises more than socialism, although the advocates of socialism are the strongest advocates of an international understanding. Once we have reached a world-wide agreement as to peace, the tariff and such international questions, national, state and municipal reforms will come more rapidly.

WASHINGTON POST—The location and operation of a \$20,000,000 plant in Canada by the United States Steel Corporation will be noted with peculiar interest from this side of the border. The project involves various features of steel production in America which have provoked excited discussion, but which must remain in dispute until the test of practical demonstration has been applied. The reason assigned by steel company officials for the proposed invasion of Canada is a desire to offset the probable reduction in the tariff on steel at the extra session of Congress. It is explained that the invasion of Canada would enable the company to place its goods in Australia, New Zealand, and other British colonies, besides saving the \$7 and \$8 a ton which it now costs to ship across the Canadian line. This is plausible enough, but would it not be practicable, if our tariff were cut to a point inviting foreign competition, for the Steel corporation to import its products from the Canadian mills into the United States and undersell European producers at western points? At the same time the Canadian tariff would give the mills a monopoly of the home market on that side of the line. It has been stoutly maintained that Canada would not be the gainer from tariff revision, but if mills on this side are to be closed and new mills opened over there, the discussion must narrow down to the point where "seem" is believed.

The Canadian experiment should also serve to make it plain whether the Steel corporation could operate successfully if divested of the "special privileges" it is alleged to enjoy. The Canadian anti-trust law is far more drastic than the Sherman act and the dissolution proceedings are pushed to a conclusion with a degree of expedition strange to our experience. The ousting of the United States Shoe Machinery Company is a case in point.

Sherman act and the dissolution proceedings are pushed to a conclusion with a degree of expedition strange to our experience. The ousting of the United States Shoe Machinery Company is a case in point.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—One reform to which the new Legislature could profitably turn its attention is the revision of New York's antiquated arrangements for gathering and handling election returns. It is discreditable to the state that it should lag behind all the other 47 commonwealths in ascertaining and declaring election results. Complete and prompt publicity is especially desirable in announcing verdicts given at the polls, but New York is still content with methods which could hardly have been esteemed expeditious in ante-railroad days. The canvassing of the vote for President and for state officers is left to county boards, many of which consume three weeks or a month in passing upon a record which could be completed in one or two days. No general rule of procedure obtains in the various counties, and some publish canvasses, while others do not. As a result, there are parts of New York in which access to the vote is denied, except through a personal inspection of the records at the county seat. Presidential electors are chosen and met and ballot for a President before the vote on which they receive their certificates becomes public property, except as summed up for the state at large by the state canvassing board. In handling election returns New York has a great deal to learn from states which have systematized their canvassing machinery. Pennsylvania publishes early in December a pamphlet, delivered free to any one who applies for it, giving the official vote of the state by counties for presidential electors and state officers and the vote by districts for representatives in Congress and members of the state Legislature. It is easy enough to do this with modernized machinery, but the idea of giving the public information to which it is entitled in so complete and expeditious a way would startle officials at Albany, who are still satisfied with the stage coach method of collecting returns and who have never yet dreamed of publishing an abstract of the vote at a state election until it is practically out of date.

Backward New York

LETTING NEW YORK KNOW  
"You Americans," said the English globe-trotter, "are a wonderful people. You are penetrating everywhere. I have met Americans in all parts of the world."  
"Yes," replied the American, exhibiting justifiable pride, "we are letting the people of other countries know that we're on earth. It is even possible to find Americans in New York."—Chicago Record-Herald.

GETS EMPHATIC TOO SOON  
"Why do you refer to that orator as the human high explosive?"  
"Because he is always getting the uplift confused with the outburst."—Washington Star.

DIDN'T RUN OFTEN THEN  
One day the teacher during recess told the children the story of Cinderella. The next day, to test their memory, she asked them:  
"Why did Cinderella have to leave the ball promptly at 12?"  
A bright little maid chirped up: "So she could catch the last car."—San Francisco Examiner.

MELODY ASSISTS HIM  
Patience—Did he ever try working to music?  
Patrice—Sure thing; he's a dancing teacher.—Yonkers Statesman.

## SOCIAL SERVICE WORK

Miss Dorothy Stinney of London will interpret in a recital program one of the Greek dramas for a group of Greek boys from the Quincy evening school on Tuesday evening at Denison house, 93 Tyler street. The recital will be given in Greek costume and will begin at 9 o'clock, after the boys have finished their session at the school. Other Denison house events are socials tonight and Sunday evening.

Clubs and classes at South Bay Union, 638 Harrison avenue, resume work today. On Saturday representatives from the Junior Municipal League were guests at the reception given by the Woman's Municipal League, where they were given their first public recognition as an organization.

The Senior Council of Roxbury Neighborhood house, 838 Albany street, will give a social Tuesday evening to raise money for the house activities. Music will be furnished by the house orchestra. Mrs. George Sale, formerly of Atlanta, Ga., has taken Miss Edith Russell's place at the Ruggles Street Neighborhood house, 147 Ruggles street. Miss Russell has

gone to Chicago to engage in settlement work in connection with the University of Chicago.

Preparations are being made by the Robert Gould Shaw House Association for the annual meeting at the Vendome on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 15. A symposium will be held with 10 minute speeches by Miss Maria Baldwin, Miss Adeline Moffat, the Rev. Paul Frothingham, the Rev. George A. Gordon, the Rev. Alexander Mann, and Miss Isabel Eaton.

At the meeting of the corporation board of the Frances E. Willard settlement Tuesday afternoon officers and members of the board of directors will be elected. The question of enlarging Llewellyn lodge will be discussed. Wednesday evening the Mothers Club will be entertained by the children. About \$100 was cleared for the settlement by a rummage sale last week.

Two new cooking classes and one class in arts and crafts have been added to the schedule at the South End industrial school, 45 Bartlett street. The annual meeting of the corporation will be held Wednesday afternoon.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY  
LETTING NEW YORK KNOW  
"You Americans," said the English globe-trotter, "are a wonderful people. You are penetrating everywhere. I have met Americans in all parts of the world."  
"Yes," replied the American, exhibiting justifiable pride, "we are letting the people of other countries know that we're on earth. It is even possible to find Americans in New York."—Chicago Record-Herald.

WHAT HE THOUGHT  
A young woman who was an ardent admirer of her own vocal qualities, had been selected to sing a solo at a church entertainment.

The following morning at the breakfast table she remarked to her younger brother:  
"Well, I never thought my voice would fill that large hall."

"Neither did I," answered her brother unfeelingly. "I thought it would empty it."—St. Louis Republic.

NOW THE REVERSE  
Reporter—I suppose your success has been achieved only after a hard struggle. Actor—Yes; there was a time when my name appeared oftener on a board bill than on a bill board.—Judge.

BY PARCEL POST OR EXPRESS  
Hope springs eternal, so they say; And some expect to get In every mail. That hits the trail. Beated presents yet. —Pittsburgh Post.

DR. LEWIS SWIFT PASSES AWAY  
MARATHON, N. Y.—Dr. Lewis Swift, an astronomer, who asserted he discovered Halley's comet in 1835, passed away here Sunday. He was the author of a text-book on astronomy.







For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

DRESSMAKER desires employment; 10 years' experience; thoroughly competent for private high grade work by the day. MRS. F. A. ROBERTS, 463 Massachusetts st., Boston. Tel. 2183-R.

DRESSMAKER would like work by the day; 7 years' experience; answer by letter. MISS M. E. THERIAULT, 127 Pembroke st., Boston.

DRESSMAKER desires employment; price reasonable; children's clothing; re-trimming. MRS. M. WHITMORE, 111 Gainsboro st., Boston. Tel. 4965-J.B. 10

DRESSMAKER desires employment by the day; remodeling a specialty. MRS. J. MARTIN, 41 School st., Roxbury 11, Mass.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, would like work remodeling women's shirtswaists, gowns, and fur-trimmed; 82 day. M. K. CORNIC, 20 Claremont pk., Boston; tel. The 288-M.

ELLIOTT FISHER BILLING OPERATOR and general office work, 22, single, residence city, \$10 week; mention 5556. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox 2960.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT desired by an educated young lady; experienced in stenography, reading, singing; would be glad of any light work; address MRS. J. JONES, 234 Columbia av., Boston. Tel. Tre 2961-J.

FACTORY FORELADY, 16 years' experience; single, residence city, \$10 week; 9 years' experience as forelady with one house; can furnish A1 references; mention 5400. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox 2960.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK, companion or generally useful; position desired by middle-aged woman. Address MISS M. BOLL, Main 65 Carver st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK-Neat colored girl wants work in small family; city; home nights. MRS. GERTRUDE WILSON, 6 Fairview, Roxbury. Tel. 2183-R.

GENERAL OFFICE WORK, some knowledge of stenography and bookkeeping; 25; single; residence Framingham; \$5 week; can furnish A1 references; mention 5400. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox 2960.

GENERAL OFFICE WORK, asst. stenographer and copyist, age 18, single, res. Boston, \$8-10 week; good experience in city; grad. high school. Mention 8017. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox 2960.

GOOD DRESSMAKER, experienced on suits, dresses and gowns, alterations and making over; 20 years' experience; 10 day; Back Bay references. MISS NOONAN, 10 Denmark st., Boston. Phone B. B. 20.

GOVERNOR, companion or office work, age 23, single, residence city; \$10 week; 3 years' experience as school teacher. Mention 5400. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox 2960.

GRADUATE ATTENDANT (29), experienced, Scotch, American, Protestant, would like position as companion-attendant; can take responsibility; 10 day; \$10 week; best references. MISS MARGARET HENRY, 10 Lincoln st., Boston. Tel. 2183-R.

GRADUATE ATTENDANT would like special day or night, institution or travel; can furnish references. B. B. 3141-W. M. E. GRISWOLD, 80 Boston st., Boston.

HAIRDRESSER desires employment in private families; send postcard. MRS. J. JONES, 234 Columbia av., Boston. Tel. Tre 2961-J.

HAND LAUNDRY done; shirts and collars; ladies' fine work; also, MRS. JOSEPH PENNIE, 118 Camden st., suite 2, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, caretaker desires position; can furnish references. M. L. WILSON, 36 Norfolk st., bell 3, Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Middle-aged American woman desires position as housekeeper; neat, reliable, trustworthy; excellent cook; prefers to go home nights. MRS. C. H. HUSSEY, 337 Washington st., Dorchester, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER for middle-aged or elderly person; a refined, middle-aged lady would like position; references exchanged. MRS. B. S. 10 Pleasant View av., East Lynn, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, CHAMBER, WAITRESS positions desired by mother and daughter for a refined, middle-aged lady; mother to act as housekeeper and daughter as chamber, waitress; ages 40 and 16; willing to go out of town; \$5 and \$6 respectively; can furnish references. Mention 5516. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox 2960.

HOUSEKEEPER-Refined, middle-aged American woman wishes position as housekeeper for a refined, middle-aged lady; willing to go out of town; \$5 and \$6 respectively; can furnish references. Mention 5516. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox 2960.

HOUSEWORK (light) small family or chamberwork wanted by neat colored woman, or would take care of professional office. W. L. WILLIAMS, 233 W. Canton st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted in Hebrew family. Apply to Mrs. MICHELESON, West View st., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. 424-M.

LAUNDRESS wants work by the day and to take laundry home. JANE HARRIS, 15 E. Lenox st., suite 1, Roxbury, Mass.

LAUNDRY WORK or cooking in a nice family wanted. MRS. A. WASHINGTON, 29 Virginia rd., West Newton, Mass. 11

MAN AND WIFE (colored) want position together in a family or as general maid or housekeeper. G. TERRY, 386 Northampton st., Boston.

MIDDLE AGED WOMAN desires position as seamstress in a family or out of town; sewing by the day. JULIA A. DROUGHEL, 120 Blue Hill av., Roxbury.

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted; young woman, white, Protestant, to help with 2 children and housework; must be strong and willing; no salary; telephone for appointment. Mrs. A. W. 472-W. MRS. H. J. WIS, 148 Cambridge st., Winchester, Mass.

NEAT COLORED GIRL would like morning work or care of apartments. R. GROSS, 29 Corning st., Boston.

NEAT colored woman wants housework or washing, ironing by the day or week. MRS. MILES, 47 Hammond st., suite 2, Boston.

NEAT COLORED WOMAN would like single washings; call or write. M. BLISS, 2 Willow pk., Suite 5, Roxbury.

NEAT GIRL (colored) desires employment by day or week with dressmaker; references; address MRS. L. BELL, 26 Wick st., Boston. Mass.

NURSEMAID desires position or would give one without charge; references. MISS RENA MAYBELL HARRISON, 234 Columbia av., Boston. Tel. Tre 2961-J.

NURSEMAID, American, experienced, wishes situation, city or country; reliable; good sewer. MARGARET CROSMAN, 100, Oberlin st., Worcester, Mass.

NURSEY GOVERNESS or attendant would like a position; very fond of children; references furnished; compensation very reasonable. J. GERTRUDE HUNT, 1 Bemis av., Waltham, Mass.

OFFICE CLERK, governess and companion, age 22, single, residence Boston; \$10 week; has taught school for 3 years. Mention 5410. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox 2960.

PARISIAN DRESSMAKER desires employment by day; special gowns; best references. MISS FOLLISON, The Worcester, 234 Columbia av., Boston.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

OFFICE WORK, stenographer, age 19, single, residence Roxbury; \$9-10 week; has had 1 year's experience. Mention 5421. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

POSITION desired by refined American woman as attendant or companion to elderly lady; good reader and penman; references. MARY S. VIOUOT, 41 Irving st., Cambridge st., Tel. 1763-R.

PRIVATE SWITCHBOARD wanted by an experienced telephone operator. MISS HELEN McDONALD, 17 Cordis st., Boston.

REFINED, educated American woman wants position at once as housekeeper, companion, clerical or tutoring; will travel; exceptional references. MRS. J. KENTON, 122 Dartmouth st., Boston.

RELIABLE COLORED WOMAN wants position as housekeeper, companion, or as a domestic; can furnish references. Address CHRISTINE CAMPBELL, 65 Duane st., Boston.

RELIABLE Scottish Protestant woman would like a position to care for apartments; home nights. MARGARET JONES, 234 Columbia av., Boston. Tel. Tre 2961-J.

SALESWOMAN, age 20, res. Roxbury; \$9 week. Mention 5444. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox 2960.

SALESWOMAN (35), small, single, residence Cambridge; has taught school four and fifth grades; 8485. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox 2960.

SEAMSTRESS (alterations) or is willing to help in family with general work and some sewing; age 50; res. Chelsea; \$7-80 week. Mention 5445. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox 2960.

SEAMSTRESS-American woman desires employment; 16 years' experience; 10 day; work; 20 an hour. MISS L. A. WINTER, 90 Austin st., Cambridge, Mass. 11

SEAMSTRESS, colored woman, would like work by the day, public or private; can come well recommended. Address JULIA CROSBY, 31 Winsor st., Roxbury, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, age 18, single, residence Everett; \$8-10; good experience. Mention 5425. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, age 19, single, residence Boston; \$8-10; good experience; neat about work; grammar and high school education; 8485. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox 2960.

STENOGRAPHER (law office preferred), age 20, single, res. Jam. Plain; \$10 week. Mention 5447. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox 2960.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-Position as private switchboard operator wanted by a young woman; 10 day; \$10 week; best references. MISS MARGARET HENRY, 10 Lincoln st., Boston. Tel. 2183-R.

WANTED by a Protestant American, position as attendant in small family or with one adult; can take entire charge. MRS. E. C. BAKER, 76 Maple st., Boston.

WANTED-Situation to assist in housework or care of children, or any light work. JOHNSON, 27 Holyoke st., Boston. Tel. Tre 1415-R.

WANTED-Experienced laundress wishes laundry work; take home; good work guaranteed; reasonable prices; call or write. MRS. C. L. ROBINSON, 97 Brookline st., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED by a young lady of neat appearance, position as maid in professional office, or any other position. ANNE STUBBS, 11 Wellington st., Boston.

WANTED-Position as housekeeper or attendant upon elderly lady; best of references. MRS. J. GLEASON, 9 Dartmouth st., Boston.

WANTED by a middle-aged American woman, a position as working housekeeper; references exchanged. MRS. B. S. 10 Pleasant View av., East Lynn, Mass.

WOMAN refinement desires position as companion or housekeeper in small family; will go anywhere, vicinity of Boston preferred; best references. MRS. J. JONES, 234 Columbia av., Boston. Tel. Tre 2961-J.

WOMAN wants day work in the suburbs; laundry, cleaning or cooking. SARAH ELLIS, 28 Ward pl., Boston. Tel. 2183-R.

WOMAN desires position as housekeeper or general office work; experienced. WINFRED J. JONES, 15 Ellsworth st., Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG LADY to work in dry goods store; must live with parents and within 10 miles of Boston. BONELLI & CO., 270 Massachusetts st., Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN with some experience desired as housekeeper, bookkeeper, or clerk; willing to begin with moderate salary; oblige and courteous; best references. MRS. J. OOTE, 204 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN wishes position of responsibility with private family as child-rear, attendant, young lady's companion or housekeeper; good references; write. MISS E. LIEBHOLM, Greens Farms, Conn.

YOUNG MAN, 26 years, with eight years' experience in book business, desires position with publishing house in Boston, New York or Philadelphia. THEODORE PIKE, 5123 Walton av., Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG SCOTCHMAN would like position with good Christian family, wait table, light work; 10 day; \$10 week; references. GAVIN HEWITSON, 15 Windsor st., Kearny, N. J.

YOUNG MAN (21) desires position of anything with opportunity of advancement. Can furnish A1 references. WILLIAM NIVEN, 35 Heriot st., Yorkers, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (35), a worker, seeks position with reputable house or individual; has business experience; willing to make immediate connection any part of United States; references. J. G. GRAY, 477 Central Park West, New York.

YOUNG MAN (25), clean, refined, experienced, office position leading to responsibility. H. D. CURNOW, 1421 Arch st., Philadelphia.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, strong, who understands anything, desires position with good firm near New York, to learn business trade. GEORGE N. MARCUS, 67 Walden av., Bronx, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires position with real estate firm with opportunity for advancement; knowledge, good references, bookkeeping, typewriting; some experience with automobiles; acquainted with general states of Union; go anywhere. HARRY G. MELLON, Box 77, R. F. D. No. 1, Roxbury, Va.

YOUNG MAN, thoroughly experienced in office work; position; capable of independent; moderate salary; references. R. DECIUS, 1244 Divinity pl., Philadelphia.

YOUNG MAN (19), high school student, wishes position as junior draughtsman, secretary, or in any office. Address: TAY WINTERS, 332 East 10th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 24, would like position as clerk in dry goods store or haberdashery; experienced salesman with wholesale and retail houses. HARRISON WILSON, 336 East 9th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (24), willing to work at anything to make a future for himself; can furnish best of references. MORRIS SIMONS, 365 W. 14th st., New York City.

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## EASTERN STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

AMERICAN, clean cut, age 25, of sterling character and habits, and proven ability as salesman, well educated, excellent address; experience on trucks and bags; through N. Y. Penna. and eastern states; also specialty advertising novelties and specialties; highest credentials for former employers; desires opening. J. J. WIGGINS, 300 West 51st st., New York.

APRENTICE-Young man wants position with dentist in order to learn. W. NEWMAN, 130 E. 23rd st., New York.

BRICKLAYER, excellent, good position; strictly temperate, intelligent bricklayer, Christian, with plenty of common sense and anxious to work. J. H. MOHR, 982 West Side av., Jersey City, N. J.

CABINET MAKER wishes position; understand plans; lay out work. Address ROBERT GRACIS, 4033 3rd av., New York.

CARPENTER-CABINET MAKER, Swedish, reliable, long, steady position; apply by letter only. MR. BERGMAN, 135 West 10th st., New York.

CHAUFFEUR (Chinese), good mechanic, 20 years' experience; careful driver, wishes position; references. C. CHU, 85 Manhattan av., New York.

CHAUFFEUR-Young man, colored, married, respectable, best references, desires position as chauffeur, professional driver. Address: ED. CHA, 131 W. 131st st., New York.

COLORADO MAN wants position as floorman in dental parlor; height 6 feet 4 inches. H. H. PARKMAN, 131 W. 131st st., New York.

DRILLMASTER-Ex army drillmaster and gym instructor wants work. GEORGE MILLER, 2408 Manning st., Philadelphia.

FARMER wishes position; practical experience, 22 years, single; full knowledge of all branches of farming; 10 day; \$10 week; no less than \$40. RALPH T. ANDERSON, 208 W. 108th st., New York.

FARMER-Young man, 21, desires employment with first-class poultry stock farm or nursery; preferably New York or New Jersey. C. H. PARKHURST, 142 E. 10th st., New York.

FOREMAN'S position wanted on first-class estate; thorough knowledge of pure bred stock, crops and machinery; life experience; excellent references; family references; salary and conditions. Address WILLIAM R. DEWHURST, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 1308, New York.

INSTRUCTOR-A young man of 10 years' experience at pattern making wishes a position as instructor or assistant in any working department. L. D. COOPER, 120 L. 42nd Cooper st., Camden, N. J.

MAN, single, seeks work in private family; hotel, lunch or business; references. Address: WILLIAM H. WHITE, JR., Alcazar Hotel, St. Augustine, Fla.

MAN AND WIFE (colored) wish place; man waiter and generally useful; wife cook and laundress; references. Address: J. TURNER, 435 W. 117th st., New York City.

MAN AND WIFE (colored) wish place; man waiter and generally useful; wife cook and laundress; references. Address: J. TURNER, 435 W. 117th st., New York City.

POSITION wanted as clerk in resort hotel in New York or New Jersey; can furnish best of references. Address: FRED G. AUSTIN, Ward Hotel, Towanda, Pa.

TESSIERER for bank or large mercantile house, or opportunity to learn first class trade. IRVING WILBURGER, 1472 Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN (32), 10 years' road experience; active, ambitious, wishes connection with reliable house; best references. Address: L. LAZARUS, 120 10th av., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN, thoroughly acquainted with stove trade, N. Y. City, N. J., and Connecticut, desires connection with well known house. S. J. PECKHAM, room 12, 45 E. 42d st., New York.

SHOENING CARPENTER would like position in New York City. Address: G. HERBERT, 359 E. 146th st., Bronx, N. Y.

PORTER OR HANDY MAN-Young man desires position in office or loft building; 9 years' experience. Address: J. WALKER, 4 E. 150th st., New York City.

RELIABLE MAN, married, three children, desires work immediately; small salary; references. Address: J. WALKER, 4 E. 150th st., New York City.

WANTED-Position as manager of gentleman's country estate; practical and reliable; training; understands agriculture, horticulture, landscape gardening, forestry and up-to-date business methods. Address: H. H. HUNY, 213 Curtis st., Cambridge town, N. Y.

WANTED by a librarian, private cataloging or position as regular librarian in a school or library. Address: MRS. HELEN HEMINGWAY, Cazenovia, N. Y.

WANTED-Position as manager of gentleman's country estate; practical and reliable; training; understands agriculture, horticulture, landscape gardening, forestry and up-to-date business methods. Address: H. H. HUNY, 213 Curtis st., Cambridge town, N. Y.

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## EASTERN STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

AN ELDERLY LADY, active and efficient in home would like a position; good seamstress and reader; small commission; call any day. MISS VERA T. BARTLETT, care Thompson, 107 W. 80th st., New York.

CHEERFUL YOUNG LADY of ability, good reader, sewer, housekeeper, tactful, traveled, references, desires position as companion; call any day. MISS VERA T. BARTLETT, care Thompson, 107 W. 80th st., New York.

COLORADO GIRL, strictly reliable, well positioned as general housekeeper and plain cook. RHODA FORD, 230 W. 62d st., New York.

COMPANION OR AMANUSMENT TO LADY-Position wanted by middle-aged woman; good home and light work of more than 10 hours a day. Address: MISS JULIA S. GIST, 244 Nicholas st., Philadelphia.

DESIGNER-Good artist at lines and colors; 10 years' experience; desires position; very anxious to get a start. MISS S. A. STARR, 324 Lancaster av., New York.

DRESSMAKER, first-class, 1 year's successful experience, desires work by the day, cutting, fitting and remodeling. C. CHU, 85 Manhattan av., New York.

DRESSMAKER, first-class, 1 year's successful experience, desires work by the day, cutting, fitting and remodeling. C. CHU, 85 Manhattan av., New York.

DRESSMAKER-Desires employment; excellent work; smartest gowns; reasonable; by day. MRS. WINGS, 216 West 133d st., New York.

DRESSMAKER-Competent, talent, for reconstruction, wants work by the day. A. LITTLEFIELD, 3047 Hull av., Bronx, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS MANICURIST wishes position; understands shampooing and hairdressing; excellent references. Address: L. L. BIRK, 142 E. 10th st., New York.

GERMAN LADY, thoroughly competent in all branches of domestic work; excellent references. Address: MADELINE SCHMIDT, 142 E. 10th st., New York.

HAIRDRESSER, first-class experience, desires employment in private families, New York or vicinity. MINNIE J. CUNHAM, 28 Prospect st., Yonkers, N. Y.

LADY, proficient in home or with children, understands cooking, sewing, music, French, German, Italian, Spanish, etc. Address: J. A. GRISWOLD, 80 Boston st., Boston.

MAN AND WIFE (colored) wish place; man waiter and generally useful; wife cook and laundress; references. Address: J. TURNER, 435 W. 117th st., New York City.

MAN AND WIFE (colored) wish place; man waiter and generally useful; wife cook and laundress; references. Address: J. TURNER, 435 W. 117th st., New York City.

POSITION wanted as clerk in resort hotel in New York or New Jersey; can furnish best of references. Address:



## CONFERENCES UPON EDUCATION ARE DUE IN ENGLISH CENTER

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The beginning of the New Year is the time when the great educational conferences are held. The first of the series and the most important is that of the College of Preceptors which, usually held at some public school, is to be held in London this year.

This conference is of special importance and interest as it will deal with the desirability of appointing a royal commission to inquire into the universities and secondary schools with reference to their relation with one another. This aspect of education has formed the subject of several public utterances. It is only recently that the chancellor of Bristol University drew attention to the aloofness of university education to the people, and pointed to the possibility of making secondary school education preparatory to a university course.

Besides this subject, the question of the great number of entrance examinations for which pupils have to be prepared will be discussed. A solution to the difficulty lies in the acceptance of a uniform school proficiency examination admitting the scholar to any university and to the professions.

Early in January the Incorporated Association of Headmasters, and the Incorporated Association of Assistant Masters, will hold their conferences. At the Guildhall on Jan. 8 will assemble the headmasters of secondary schools under the presidency of the Rev. Canon Swallow. The chair will ask this conference to recognize and welcome the establishment of the Teachers Registration Council. The formation of this body is regarded as an important step towards the creation of a teaching profession having control of its own membership.

A resolution will also be submitted acknowledging the sympathetic reception given to the claim for superannuation for teachers in secondary schools by the president of the board of education and the chancellor of the exchequer. The resolution, however, contains a demand for a higher state contribution than is at present proposed.

The Assistant Masters Association, which will meet at St. Pauls school, will ask for a right of appeal to their governors in case of dismissal. In many districts right of veto is allowed, but no general mode of action in such circumstances has been adopted.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Navy Orders

WASHINGTON—Ensign F. H. Weaver to Cleveland.

Civil Engineer J. V. Rockwell detached navy yard, Charleston, S. C., to bureau yards and docks.

Civil Engineer F. T. Chambers detached naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill., to navy yard, Charleston, S. C.

Machinist J. A. Davis to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Machinist H. A. Lowell, to the Louisiana.

Paymaster Clerk H. L. Gillespie, appointed to the Helena.

Paymaster Clerk O. S. Goff, appointed to the Indiana.

### Marine Corps Orders

First Lieut. N. A. Eastman, detached receiving ship Philadelphia, to marine barracks, Key West.

Second Lieut. E. A. Blair, detached marine barracks, Philadelphia, to receiving ship Philadelphia.

### Movements of Naval Vessels

The Utah, the Georgia, the Idaho, the Minnesota, the Nebraska, the Ohio, the Virginia and the Patuxent at Hampton roads.

The Patterson at Newport.

The Florida, the North Dakota, the Drayton, the Paulding and the Roe at North river, New York city.

The McCall at navy yard, New York.

The Albany at Fuchau.

The Potomac left Washington for Guantanamo.

The Arkansas left Havana for Guantanamo.

### Navy Notes

The Atlantic battleship, in command of Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger leaves Hampton Roads today for Guantanamo for drills and exercises. The combined fleet exercises will include destroyer and submarine operations and hydroplane evolutions from Feb. 24 to March 8. The battleships will visit their home yards between April 20 and May 5. In addition to the exercises, each division and the destroyers will cruise to Cristobal to enable the officers and men of the fleet to visit the Panama canal.

No report was received at the navy department of the collision between the British steamship Life and the battleship South Carolina, in Hampton roads. Officials of the navy department believe that the South Carolina was not injured to any great extent.

It is generally believed here that the Democratic administration will reverse Secretary Meyer's policy for the abandonment of the southern navy yards.

**DR. GREEN TO SPEAK ON PEACE**  
"America the World's Peacemaker" will be the subject of an address by Dr. Thomas Edward Green at the regular meeting of the Commercial Club in the Algonquin Club Thursday evening, Jan. 23.

## RIOTERS IN IRELAND GUILTY BUT JUDGE WILL PUNISH LIGHTLY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The long deferred hearing of the charges arising out of the disturbances at Carrickfergus in July last, finally came up for hearing recently at the Ulster winter assizes at Londonderry.

Justice Wright in his address to the jury said he was unable to ascertain who were the aggressors in this riot, but it occurred to him that both sides were willing to come to grips. It was not a case of one side having all the virtue. He gathered that these defendants belonged to different parties, but the jurors were not there as politicians, but to decide whether these men took an active part in this riotous and disgraceful riot.

A large number of witnesses were called to prove that the defendants were not in the crowd at all, and counsel for the defence urged the jury to shatter the fetish that police evidence must always prevail.

He then went on to say that even if the defendants were guilty it was the opinion of the police on the spot in regard to the whole matter that the offenders could be taught an adequate lesson by being summoned and fined at the petty sessions, but when the summonses were issued a remarkable thing happened. The police received instructions to withdraw these summonses, and what the police thought a small affair, which could be disposed of by local magistrates was, by these instructions, turned into a protracted trial, and the crown exaggerated it so much that they had the cases sent on to be tried in the city of Londonderry.

Justice Wright, in charging the jury said there was no doubt this was a party disturbance. The only question for the jury, however, was whether they were satisfied with the identification of the defendants as being members of this crowd. He also felt bound to say there was nothing improper in having these cases tried at the assizes. It was a party riot of importance. About £60 to £80 worth of damage was caused by this stone-throwing crowd, and the proper tribunal to try such a matter was a jury presided over by a judge.

The jury, after once disagreeing, at length agreed to find the defendants guilty, but they asked his lordship to make the sentence as moderate as possible on the ground that these defendants were decent men and did not belong to the criminal class. Justice Wright said the jury had put the recommendation on the right ground. The verdict was right, and he would make the sentences as light as he could, consistently with his duty to the public. He put defendants back for sentence.

## BAY STATE NEWS

### ARLINGTON

The annual meeting of the Bradshaw Missionary Association will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the ladies' parlor of the Pleasant Street Congregational church.

The Rev. Edwin Diller Starbuck, professor of philosophy in Iowa State University, preached at the First Parish Congregational Unitarian church yesterday morning.

The annual installation of Francis Gould post, 36, G. A. R., has been postponed till Jan. 16.

### NEWTON

Mrs. F. E. Jones, West Newton, is entertaining the members of the Newton Mothers Club this afternoon.

Today's meeting of the Monday Club is being held with Mrs. C. G. Wetherbees of Terrace avenue, Newton Highlands.

The annual banquet of the board of aldermen will be held this evening at the Woodland Park Hotel, Auburndale.

### READING

The Grange of North Reading has elected: Master, Fred Childs; overseer, J. R. Nichols; lecturer, Mrs. Eva M. Ellenwood; steward, R. L. Perry; chaplain, Louis Ellenwood; treasurer, E. A. Carpenter; secretary, Lester Hayward; gate keeper, Harold D. Davis; Ceres, Miss Jeanette Stickney; Pomona, Miss Edna Powers; Flora, Miss Ruth Weymouth; lady assistant steward, Miss May Spicer.

### QUINCY

Adams chapter, D. R., meets at the home of Mrs. Antoinette Paige, 17 Davis street, this afternoon.

The annual meeting of the school committee will be held Tuesday evening. The men's class of the Washington street Congregational church held a meeting in the vestry Sunday evening.

### WINTHROP

Frank W. Tucker will give a talk on Panama at the meeting of the Winthrop Improvement Historical Society Tuesday evening.

The Popular Authors Literary Club will meet with Miss Bertha Porter Tuesday afternoon.

The annual meeting of the Winthrop Cooperative Bank will be held Wednesday evening.

### MALDEN

Resolute Rebekah lodge installed officers Saturday.

Miss Emma L. Fall, daughter of former Mayor George H. Fall and a member of the Massachusetts bar, will give an

# Classified Advertisements

RATES—For advertisements with copy: From 1 to 15 insertions, 15 cents a line; 16 to 25 insertions, 15 cents a line; 26 or more insertions, 10 cents a line, nonpareil measurement. An "insertion" consists of the "City" and "Last" editions of one day and the "International" and "New England" editions of day following.

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Quick -- Reliable -- Low Prices

All manner of garments beautifully cleansed

Gloves Cleansed, 15c Pair, Postpaid

Write for information, prices, post charges, etc.

IT IS WORTH YOUR WHILE

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C. G. HOWES COMPANY

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ALLSTON, MASS. DEPT. M

### WINTER RESORTS

## FLORIDA

Florida's Only Fireproof Resort Hotel

Hotel Clarendon

Seabreeze, Daytona Station

"East Coast" Located directly on the ocean and the famous beach. NOW OPEN.

Golf (9 holes) one of the best courses in the South. Tennis, Motoring, Horseback Riding, Boat, Fishing, etc.

Flying, Booking office, 1180 Broadway, New York, or ask Mr. Foster, Metropolitan Tower, New York.

WM. S. KENNEY, Mgr.

Hotels Indian River and Rockledge now open

Rockledge, Florida

Electric light and elevator, steam heat. All outside rooms, single and en suite, with and without bath. SOFT WATER SUPPLY. White help exclusively. GOLF, TENNIS, BILLIARDS, BOATING, SHOOTING and FISHING. Orchestra. Rates reasonable. Descriptive booklet on request. Through Pullman service. HOTEL INDIAN RIVER CO., Prop.

Louis Jennes, Manager.

### REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

## California Irrigated Lands

Located in the beautiful Sacramento Valley. Rich, fertile, productive. Abundant water supply. No droughts, no crop failure, but every opportunity for success.

These lands have all been under cultivation, wheat, barley, etc., having been raised without irrigation. Irrigation production is greater, and about everything grown in the United States can be raised there successfully, with absolute sure and certain returns.

Our Agricultural Department is on the ground to consult, so that you are wisely directed. Alfalfa—the wonderful forage crop—will give you a good income; stock raising and fruit culture will, with careful management, make you independent in a few years.

Write for free booklet and full details.

KUHN IRRIGATED LAND COMPANY

DEPT. C.

501 5th Ave., Cor. 42nd St.

NEW YORK CITY

### REAL ESTATE—NEW YORK

FOR SALE—Modern 9-room house furnished; 4 miles from Carthage, N. Y.; barn, good well; 1/2 mile from fine park; steamboat from park to Carthage; price \$10,000. For particulars address MRS. LUCINDA RICHNER, 302 E. 7th St., Erie, Pa.

### APARTMENTS—CHICAGO

FOR RENT—Pleasant 2-room apartment, private porch, desirable location, convenient transportation. 7141 Yale ave.; phone Normal 4254.

address tonight at the Center Methodist church on "Wit and Wisdom of the Bar."

LEXINGTON

Charles W. Swan, town clerk, has announced a town meeting for Saturday evening to act on nine articles.

MELROSE

The Sons and Daughters of New Hampshire will hold a meeting tomorrow evening. There will be readings by Miss H. D. Rice, songs by Miss Mary McLean and violin solos by Miss Helen Hoves.

CHELSEA

John A. Odior has been nominated for superintendent of the Sunday school of Central church.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Walter Shedd, track supervisor of the Boston Terminal Company, is installing insulated combination tie-plate frogs equipped for electric clearances and locking in South station passenger yard.

The signal department of the eastern district of the New Haven road is installing electric control apparatus on mechanical towers in Buzzards Bay district.

John Vannerman of Concord, N. H., inventor of the frictionless steel rail, is a visitor at South station general offices today.

The construction department of the terminal division of the Boston & Maine road is renewing the bridge supporting the North station's power house and mail tracks.

The American Express Company received at South station over the Boston & Albany road last night a large shipment of Pittsburgh yard draft horses consigned to the Boston market, Brighton delivery.

PRISON REFORMS ADVOCATED

Reforms in our prison system to bring about means to do something "for" instead of "to" offenders were advocated by Warren F. Spaulding, secretary of the Massachusetts Prison Association, in the South Congregational church, Sunday. He spoke of the lack of classification in the Massachusetts system as responsible for the inadequacy of the present methods in dealing with offenders.

NEW PASTORS PREACH

Two ministers, one from Ohio and the other from Pennsylvania, entered upon new pastorates in Somerville Sunday, the Rev. Carl Stackman, at the Franklin Street Congregational church in East Somerville, and the Rev. Hendrik Vosma, at the Winter Hill Universalist church.

### REAL ESTATE

## MEDFORD

FOR RENT at No. 1 Summer st.: 6-room house; all modern conveniences; near steam and electric cars. J. E. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

AN INVESTMENT of about \$5500 returns 12 per cent on Worcester property; settlement of estate. S. P. MORRIS, 29 Benefit st., Worcester, Mass.

FARM LANDS—FLORIDA

FLORIDA LANDS—East coast truck and fruit lands; home of famous Indian river orange and grapefruit; adapted pecans, sugar cane, cotton and corn; free book on application. G. M. MCKINNEY, General Agent, Jacksonville, Fla.

ROOMS

A FEW elegantly furnished rooms with all modern conveniences on best part of Beacon st., Brookline. Address 1003 Beacon st.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Connected or single; meals or without. 215 Huntington ave., suite 2. Tel. B. E. 487 R.

1 OR 2 ROOMS, breakfast if desired, home privileges, in small private family. Tel. Brookline 4937-W.

63 SO. HUNTINGTON AVE., Rox. 2 bright, sunny rooms, fur or unfur., single or together; furnace heat; ref. required. Call evenings or Sunday afternoon.

ROOMS WANTED—CHICAGO

WANTED, by gentleman, front room in private family, strictly modern, near Washington Blvd. and Leavitt st., Chicago. Address 1016 E. Main st., Muncie, Ind.

ROOMS—CHICAGO

FOR RENT—Elegant, large front room, adjoining bath, in new apartment of young couple; near lake; convenient to Wilson club express; for booking on feeding. DR. A. C. DANIELS, 172 Milk st., Boston, Mass.

Plumbing

McMahon & Jaques

HARDWARE, PAINTS AND OILS

Established 1806

Tel. 420 B.B. 242 MASS. AVE., BOSTON

WHAT MAY BE MAILED

All articles classed as fourth-class mail matter except seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and plants intended for propagation; all fresh meats, dressed poultry, fish and similar articles are accepted for local delivery only.

Eggs, butter, lard, vegetables, fruits, berries and all articles produced on the farm, in the home or in the factory. This new service is designed for farm and factory products.

WHAT IS BARRED

Infernal machines. Intoxicating liquors. Poisons. Poisonous animals. Live insects and reptiles, except queen bees and dried reptiles mailed in accordance with Department of Agriculture regulations. Inflammable materials. Explosives. Mechanical or chemical devices or compositions likely to ignite or explode. Pistols and revolvers, entire or detached.

HOW TO PACK

Butter, lard and perishable articles such as fish, fresh meats, dressed fowls, vegetables, fruits, berries when properly packed or wrapped so as to prevent damage to other mail matter will be accepted for delivery.

Eggs will be accepted for mailing regardless of distance when properly wrapped and packed in a suitable container and labeled "EGGS."

Postmasters must refuse to receive parcels not properly packed for safe shipment.

RATES OF POSTAGE

Each additional First class Eleven pound. pound. pounds

Rural route and city delivery: \$0.05 \$0.01 \$0.15

50-mile zone. .05 .03 .25

150-mile zone. .06 .04 .46

300-mile zone. .07 .05 .57

600-mile zone. .08 .06 .68

900-mile zone. .09 .07 .79

1200-mile zone. .10 .08 .90

1500-mile zone. .11 .10 1.11

Over 1500 miles. .12 .12 1.32

EGGS

FRESH EGGS

Send carefully packed postpaid to any address for 30c per doz. Grain fed eggs of all quality and strictly fresh. We sell directly to our customers—not through dealers. Address

2. DO YOU LIKE DUCKS' EGGS?

Fresh laid duck eggs for the breakfast table sent you direct. Price You may be sure these eggs are fresh. If you do not know how good fresh laid ducks' eggs are send us your order for a dozen now and they will be ready for your table on Monday. We guarantee packed and guaranteed against loss. Address

BUTTER

NEW GRASS BUTTER

Hand-churned and hand-made from the milk of one of the best herds of cows in New England; molded and carefully packed and sent to any address within 50 miles, postpaid at 35 cents per lb. Address

BERRIES

BERRIES

Blackberries and raspberries fresh picked from our own bushes; carefully graded; we desire to make regular customers to whom we can ship direct regularly. Write to

POULTRY

Best Birds, Best Eggs

Lowest Prices varieties pure-bred Chickens, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys. Largest Poultry Farm in the world. Fowls, Eggs and Incubators at lowest prices. Send for "big book, 'Poultry for Profit.'" Tells how to raise poultry and run incubators. Address

6. SQUABS dressed and ready to cook; young and tender and fresher than you can buy at your market. Address

7. BROILERS shipped fresh and in time to cook for Sunday; young fresh dressed birds and fowls. Write to

VEGETABLES

Fresh Vegetables

In their season from our farm to you direct. Peas, beans, lettuce, cucumbers, etc. Order vegetables for your table from us and get them fresh; 6 or 8 hours from Boston parcel post delivery stations; picked fresh in the early morning and on your table for dinner. Address

CLAMS, FISH, ETC.

Your Order for Fresh Clams

Will be filled on receipt of your order and in 24 hours you can have freshly dug Little Neck Ipswich clams for dinner. Sent by parcel post to any address postpaid at — a qt. Address

10. FRESH FISH

To any home within the Boston Postal District at the following rates: Haddock ..... c lb. Bluefish ..... c lb. Cod ..... c lb. Halibut ..... c lb. Pollock ..... c lb. Flounders ..... c lb. When giving your order give choice of at least two kinds of fish and your preference. Address

PICKLES

11. HOME MADE CUCUMBER PICKLES

Put up in home-made cider vinegar and packed in qt. size Lightning jars; a pure and tasty home-made product shipped by parcel post to any address. Address

HONEY

12. PLEASANT VALLEY BEE FARM

Honey by the pound or crate; clean, pure honey in the comb made by Italian bees from our own hives. Address

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Registered Attorney Mechanical Engineer

28 School St., Boston Established 20 Yrs.

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PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.



# Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

## REAL ESTATE NEWS

If the first four days of this month are taken as a criterion, the year 1913 will be another exceedingly prosperous one for real estate. Nearly \$2,000,000 of property has changed hands thus far, without counting Dec. 30 and 31.

There is no indication of anything but a continuation of the active movement of property both from an investment and speculative standpoint. So much has been mapped out for improvement that it will take some time to use up all the money and material that plans have been made for, so that the season's momentum may be in full swing before spring trade arrives.

The files of the Boston real estate exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending Jan. 4, 1913:

Date	Trans- actions	Mort- gages	Amount of money
Dec. 30.....	74	33	\$94,230
Dec. 31.....	66	16	\$46,792
Jan. 1, 1913.....	90	46	\$12,482
Jan. 2.....	69	22	\$48,203
Jan. 3.....	89	42	\$83,121
Jan. 4.....	91	44	\$92,427
Totals.....	479	202	\$2,738,265
Same week 1912.....	496	242	\$1,618,319
Same week 1911.....	298	204	\$1,505,064
Week Dec. 28, 1912.....	248	159	\$64,486

### SALES IN THE SOUTH END

One of the four-story well-front brick dwellings on Greenwich park, numbered 19, near Columbus avenue, has been sold by Peter Barsuglia to Ida A. McGreevy. There are 2184 square feet of land, valued at \$2700, included in the total assessment of \$8300.

Another four-story octagon-front brick residence at 17 Clarendon park, near Columbus avenue, has changed hands, sold by Lura Pease to Eva E. Loomis. It is valued at \$7000, \$2000 of which is in the 2100 square feet of land.

Four-story brick houses seem to have the call today; the one at 33 Dwight street, near Tremont, has just been sold by Mary E. Duffy. The land area is 1400 square feet, valued for \$3300 and the improvements for \$3700 more. Florence A. M. Trayer conveyed the deed.

### ROXBURY PURCHASES

Cynthia M. Mayo is the buyer of a single frame house from William E. Chandler, numbered 6 Rockland place, off Rockland street, Roxbury. The lot occupies 1613 square feet and the total assessment is \$2700.

Myer Dana, 30 Court street, has conveyed to Simon J. Aronson, four lots and on Humboldt avenue, between Wambeck and Wyoming streets, containing 20,088 square feet of land, having a frontage on Humboldt avenue of 106 feet. The purchaser will erect four apartment houses at once. This is the second conveyance by Myer Dana out of the tract of land purchased last June from John D. Williams, et al., trustees.

### MEASURE FILED IN HOUSE PROPOSES TO COMPEL VOTING

These petitions for legislation were filed with the clerk of the House this morning:

Of Freeman S. Emerson of Boston, that records of court convictions shall not be introduced as evidence after the expiration of 15 years.

Of Representative Burdick of Adams, to prohibit the hiring of paid workers at the polls, and the use of conveyances for transporting voters.

Of Leopold A. Nies and others, that the mayor of a city be permitted to revoke theater licenses if in his opinion the performance given is sacrilegious.

Of Representative Jerome Smith, that a penalty of not less than two nor more than \$5 be imposed upon each registered voter who fails to vote.

Of Representative Benjamin F. Sullivan, an order directing the committee on rules to consider the advisability of having stenographic reports of all joint committee hearings, and of supplying each member of the Legislature with a copy of such reports.

### NEITHER RAILROAD CHIEF IN COURT

NEW YORK—Today was the date fixed for Charles S. Mellen, president of the New Haven railroad and Edson J. Chamberlin, president of the Grand Trunk railway who were indicted last month by the federal grand jury for alleged conspiracy in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law to appear and enter demurrers or to their pleas of not guilty.

When the case was called before Judge Hough in the criminal branch of the United States district court neither of the defendants was present but John D. Lindsay of counsel for the defense asked for a further adjournment of the hearing until Monday next. This motion was granted by Judge Hough.

### WITNESS FAVORS "FRESNO DAN"

Mrs. Ada B. Skinner of Proctorsville, Vt., daughter-in-law of the Rev. C. A. Skinner, who was pastor of the Universalist church at Melrose when the members of the Russell family attended, testified in the Russell will case at East Cambridge today. She believes "Fresno Dan" to be the real heir.

### OSWALD RYAN WINS ELECTION

Oswald Ryan of Anderson, Ind., a second-year student in the Harvard law school and a member of the class of 1911 of Harvard College, was elected vice-president of the Tau Kappa Alpha fraternity at its recent convention in Indianapolis.

### SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)  
Boston Water Power Co. to Boston Acad-emy of Notre Dame, Ave. Louis Pasteur; d. cash \$1002, bonds \$2090.  
Boston Water Power Co. to Roman Cath-olic Archdiocese of Boston, Boylston rd.; d. cash \$1218, bonds \$5349.  
Chester M. Easist, mtgee., to Fred J. Wright; d. \$100.  
William H. Aery to Goldie Swartz, Oliver pl.; d. \$1.  
Peter Barsuglia to Ida A. McGreevy, Greenwich pk.; d. \$1.  
Lura Pease to Eva E. Loomis, Clarendon st.; d. \$1.  
Andrew Hetherington to M. Joseph Kenney, Huntington av.; d. \$1.  
Joseph Kenney to George T. Craft, Huntington av.; d. \$1.  
Herbert J. White to Abraham Silder et al., Washington st., north; rel. \$108.  
Florence A. M. Trayer to Mary E. Duffy, Dwight st.; d. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON  
Martha J. Mortimer to Annie F. Borden, Fifth st.; d. \$1.  
John J. White to William E. Chandler, Rockland pl.; d. \$1.  
Antonio Della Grotte to Romilda Capone, Everett st.; w. \$1.

ROXBURY  
Charles Sudhalter to Lewis Sudhalter; rel. \$1.  
Myer Dana to Samuel J. Aronson, Humboldt av.; 4 lots; d. \$1.  
John G. Allen to William E. Chandler, Rockland pl.; d. \$1.  
William E. Chandler to Cynthia M. Mayo, 6 Rockland pl.; d. \$1.  
Mary E. Morley to Annie B. Morley, Eustis st.; w. \$1.

DORCHESTER  
Mary E. Ufford to City of Boston, Nor-folk st.; w. \$600.  
George W. Sylvester to Minnie G. Stone, Kingsdale st.; d. \$1.  
John G. Allen to Adeline K. Austin, Nesponet av. and Thelston pl.; d. \$1.  
John G. Allen to Elizabeth E. Pinkham et al., Charlotte st.; d. \$1.  
Moody Land Trust to Andrew Anderson, 2 lot, 4 lot, 5 lot, 6 lot, 7 lot, 8 lot, 9 lot, 10 lot, 11 lot, 12 lot, 13 lot, 14 lot, 15 lot, 16 lot, 17 lot, 18 lot, 19 lot, 20 lot, 21 lot, 22 lot, 23 lot, 24 lot, 25 lot, 26 lot, 27 lot, 28 lot, 29 lot, 30 lot, 31 lot, 32 lot, 33 lot, 34 lot, 35 lot, 36 lot, 37 lot, 38 lot, 39 lot, 40 lot, 41 lot, 42 lot, 43 lot, 44 lot, 45 lot, 46 lot, 47 lot, 48 lot, 49 lot, 50 lot, 51 lot, 52 lot, 53 lot, 54 lot, 55 lot, 56 lot, 57 lot, 58 lot, 59 lot, 60 lot, 61 lot, 62 lot, 63 lot, 64 lot, 65 lot, 66 lot, 67 lot, 68 lot, 69 lot, 70 lot, 71 lot, 72 lot, 73 lot, 74 lot, 75 lot, 76 lot, 77 lot, 78 lot, 79 lot, 80 lot, 81 lot, 82 lot, 83 lot, 84 lot, 85 lot, 86 lot, 87 lot, 88 lot, 89 lot, 90 lot, 91 lot, 92 lot, 93 lot, 94 lot, 95 lot, 96 lot, 97 lot, 98 lot, 99 lot, 100 lot, 101 lot, 102 lot, 103 lot, 104 lot, 105 lot, 106 lot, 107 lot, 108 lot, 109 lot, 110 lot, 111 lot, 112 lot, 113 lot, 114 lot, 115 lot, 116 lot, 117 lot, 118 lot, 119 lot, 120 lot, 121 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# World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

## STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS ARE ON A LIMITED SCALE

Trading Is Still Most Largely Professional and Transactions Are Small—Local Business Also Quiet

## BONDS MORE ACTIVE

Trading on the stock exchanges still has a strictly professional appearance. Fluctuations are small, and indicate that operators are satisfied with fractional profits. Transactions are not large in any instance.

This morning the New York market was quiet as usual. There was moderate activity in bonds. In fact this group furnished a large share of the dealings. Stocks opened fractionally above Saturday's closing prices and then shaded off. However, the movement was without significance during the early part of the session. California Petroleum and Mexican Petroleum were weak features. The general tone was heavy at the end of the first half hour.

The local market was practically featureless. There was some trading in Boston Elevated rights.

California Petroleum opened in New York at 53, an advance of 1/4 over Saturday's closing price, and declined 1 1/2 points during the first half of today's session. Mexican Petroleum opened unchanged at 70 and dropped to 67 1/2 before midday.

The market generally showed a firmer tone toward midday. Union Pacific opened up 1/2 at 101 1/4 and after shading off rose to 102 1/4 during the first half of the session. American Locomotive opened unchanged at 43 and advanced more than a point.

On the local exchange business continued extremely dull. Granby opened 1/2 at 70 and advanced a point. Fluctuations were generally within a fractional range.

New York stocks took a sudden drop in the early afternoon, declines extending from a point to more than two points for some of the active issues. This was followed by a practical recovery but the tone was erratic. Union Pacific, Reading, Steel, St. Paul, Southern Pacific and International Paper were conspicuous in the decline.

LONDON—Pending the result today of the adjourned peace conference the securities markets were of a waiting character, quiet but firmer. Consols hardened with sympathetic effect upon home rails.

Sentiment on American railway shares appeared cheerful at gains over New York parity. Canadian Pacific showed firmness. Dealings in foreigners and mines, although narrow, reflected more confidence. Strength was discernible in Peruvians. Rio Tinto at 75 1/4 showed a gain of 7/8.

## CHICAGO "L" LOOP BONDS

CHICAGO—Question has arisen regarding disposition of Union Elevated Railroad first mortgage 5s, aggregating \$5,000,000, maturing Oct. 1, 1945, in case of a general traction merger which seems assured. The city is likely to insist upon destruction of the loop structure, in which case the "L" loop bonds might be refunded or exchanged for general fund bonds on the merged system. The last recorded price of the "L" loop bonds was \$5 last April.

## CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1912 as follows:

	1913	1912
Exchanges	\$22,401,927	\$20,540,253
Balances	801,219	506,577
United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$514,098.		

## THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Rain tonight; Tuesday probably rain or snow; colder evening and night; moderate southerly to westerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Rain tonight; Tuesday rain or snow; colder at night; moderate south to southwest winds.

A trough of low pressure extending from Texas northward to Michigan is causing cloudy and unsettled weather with snow or rain in the Mississippi valley and lake region. This disturbance is followed by a very cold wave between the Rocky mountains and the Mississippi river. Zero temperatures extend as far south as Kansas. The lowest temperature reported was 36 degrees below zero at Havre, Mont.

TEMPERATURE TODAY  
8 a. m. .... 42; 12 noon .... 46  
Average temperature yesterday, 35 to 24.

## IN OTHER CITIES

	(Maximum)
New York	43; Portland, Me. .... 34
Washington	44; Albany .... 34
Nantucket	40; Pittsburgh .... 34
Buffalo	30; New Orleans .... 32
Philadelphia	34; Chicago .... 28
Kansas City	26; Denver .... 6
Jacksonville	70; St. Louis .... 32
San Francisco	40

ALMANAC FOR TODAY  
Sun rises ..... 7:14; High water, 8 a. m. .... 4:27  
Sun sets ..... 4:27; 10:32 a. m., 11:12 p. m.  
Length of day, 9:13

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Allis-Chalmers 2 p. d.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Amalgamated	79 1/4	79 1/2	78 3/4	78 3/4
Am. Ag. Chem.	56	56	56	56
Am. B. & F. Co. p. d.	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
Am. Beet Sugar	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Am. Can	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Am. Can p. d.	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Am. Car. Fy.	55 1/2	56	55 1/2	55 1/2
Am. Cities	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Am. Cities n'	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Am. Ice	20	20 1/2	20	20 1/2
Am. Loco	43	44 1/2	43	44 1/2
Am. Loco p. d.	106	106	106	106
Am. Smelting	73	73 1/2	72 3/4	73 1/2
Am. Sugar	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Am. T. & T.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Anacosta	40	40 1/2	40	40 1/2
Atchafalaya	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atchafalaya p. d.	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4
Atchafalaya p. d.	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Baldwin Loco	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
B. & O.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Beth Steel	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4
Beth Steel p. d.	68	68	68	68
B. H. T.	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Cal. Petrol.	53	53	50 1/2	51
Ca. Pacific	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Cons. & Ohio	79 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/4	79 1/2
Chi. M. & St. P.	115 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/4	115 1/2
Chi. M. & St. P. p. d.	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
Chi. N. W.	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Chino	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Col. Fuel	34	34	34	34
Con. Gas	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
Cons. Prod.	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Corn Prod. p. d.	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Denver p. d.	39	39	39	39
Erie	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 3/4	32 1/2
Erie 1st p. d.	49	49	48 1/2	49
Erie 2d p. d.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Gen. Electric	184 1/2	184 1/2	183 3/4	184 1/2
Gen. Motor	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Gen. Motor p. d.	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Goldfield Con.	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
Goldfield p. d.	105	105	105	105
Gr. Nor. p. d.	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Gr. Nor. p. d.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Harvester	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Harvester p. d.	111 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2
Inter-Met.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Inter-Met. p. d.	63 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
Int. Marine	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Int. Paper	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Int. Paper p. d.	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
Int. Pump	69	69	69	69
Kan. & Texas	28	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Kaysor Co. p. d.	110	110	110	110
Kresco Co.	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Lack Steel	48	48	48	48
Laclede Gas	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Lohigh Valley	167 1/2	167 1/2	166 1/2	167 1/2
Long Island	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
L. W. Co.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
L. W. Co. 1st p. d.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
L. W. Co. 2d p. d.	92	92	92	92
L. W. Co. 3d p. d.	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
M. & C. p. d.	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Mex. Petrol.	70 1/2	70 1/2	67 1/2	69 1/2
Miami	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
M. & St. L.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
M. S. & S. M.	140 1/4	140 1/4	140 1/4	140 1/4
No. Pac.	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Nat. Enameling	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Nat. Enameling p. d.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Nevada Con.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
N. Y. Central	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Norfolk & Western	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Norfolk & Western p. d.	121 1/2	122 1/2	120 1/2	121 1/2
Ontario & Western	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Pennsylvania	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Peoples Gas	115	115	115	115
Pittsburgh Coal	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal p. d.	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2
Pittsburgh Steel	100	100	100	100
Pullman	165	165	165	165
Ray Con.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Reading	167 1/2	167 1/2	166 1/2	167 1/2
Republic Steel	26	26	26	26
Rock Island	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Rock Island p. d.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Sears Roebuck	210 1/2	210 1/2	209 1/2	210 1/2
Southern Pacific	106 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2
Southern Ry.	28	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Southern Ry. p. d.	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4
Standard Milling	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Tennessee Copper	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
The Texas Co.	120	120	118	120
Third Ave.	39	39 1/2	38 1/2	39
Union Bag & P. Co.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Union Bag & P. Co. p. d.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Union Pacific	161 1/2	162 1/2	158 1/2	159 1/2
Union Pacific p. d.	93	93 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
Un. Dry Goods	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
U. S. Steel	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
U. S. Steel p. d.	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
U. S. Rubber	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
U. S. Rubber 1st p. d.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
U. S. Rubber and p. d.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
U. S. Steel	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
U. S. Steel p. d.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Val. Carolina Chem.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Val. Carolina Chem. p. d.	90	90	90	90
Val. Carolina Chem. p. d.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Wells Fargo	123	123	123	123
Westinghouse	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
West Maryland	40 1/2	40 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
West Maryland p. d.	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2

\*Es-dividend. \*Es-right.

## BREAK IN WESTERN MARYLAND ISSUES IN STOCK MARKET

On Friday last Western Maryland preferred broke over 6 points to 62 and the common to 38, both the lowest prices since the road emerged from receivership late in 1909. The weakness is due to the uncertainty of the declaration tomorrow of the regular quarterly 1 per cent dividend on the \$10,000,000 preferred.

In December, 1910, the Western Maryland railway succeeded the Western Maryland railroad which had been receivershiped in 1908. In April, 1910, the preferred stock of the new company was placed on a 4 per cent basis. The record of the road since receivership is shown below:

	1912	1911	1910
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Surplus at close \$731,983 \$760,323 \$667,977

% on preferred 7.60 7.60 7.60

Prof. divs. .... 400,000 400,000 200,000

Surplus for year 331,983 360,323 467,977

\*Six months.

Net earnings since June have declined sharply, notwithstanding a negligible increase in gross. Total revenues to the end of October showed a gain of \$32,601 over last year, but net fell off \$205,519, or 33.8 per cent. Loss of almost \$300,000 in the net balance after payment of expenses and taxes in four months wipes out two thirds of the surplus in the 1912 year over and above preferred dividends, and has raised doubts as to the ability of the road to continue 4 per cent payments on its preferred issue.

Interests close to the road state it is very uncertain as to whether the dividend will be maintained or omitted Tuesday. At 62 the preferred stock is 19 points below the high of the year, 81.

The price of the common has been cut just in two since March, being now 32 compared with 64 1/4 at that time.

## FREE SHOE BILLS TO BE CONTESTED

Bills to put boots, shoes and leather on the free list, introduced by Representative Cox of Indiana, will be opposed vigorously by the shoe and leather trade, according to Thomas F. Anderson, secretary of the New England Shoe & Leather Association. Mr. Anderson says: "The trade, through its national, interstate and local organizations, has been ready to meet this issue for a year and a half, and all of the leading organization have applied for a hearing before the ways and means committee on Jan. 20, this being the date selected by the committee for consideration of the shoe and leather sections, and the 50 or 60 other items in schedule N of the tariff law."

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

	November	Gross	Net
Detroit Union	\$868,040	\$138,400	\$8,022
Gross	366,433	38,022	
Net	1,980,512	39,212	
From July 1			
Gross	10,677,740	1,318,426	
Net	3,822,214	313,388	
From July 1	1,876,482	311,916	

	November	Gross	Net
Hocking Valley	\$688,706	\$24,021	\$4,919
Gross	250,700		
Net	3,776,870	238,385	
From July 1	1,417,029	107,701	

	November	Gross	Net
Puget Sound	\$1,946,021	\$530,978	
Gross	1,073,648	157,152	
Net	872,373	382,826	
From July 1			
Gross	9,546,672	2,463,511	
Net	3,224,210	902,943	
From July 1	4,322,456	1,508,268	

	November	Gross	Net
Canadian Northern	\$815,000	\$108,500	
Gross	300,300		
Net	12,230,600	1,904,900	
From July 1			
Gross	15,522,426	1,844,000	
Net	11,770,510	1,315,167	
From July 1	4,970,169	801,298	

	November	Gross	Net
Rutland R. R.	\$313,740	\$26,200	
Gross	68,964	7,077	
Net	3,310,042	161,205	
From July 1	702,927	37,773	

November—		
per revenue .....	\$3,550,502	\$291,905
per exp .....	2,291,535	225,772
et income .....	974,022	132,999
From July 1—		
per rev .....	18,572,426	1,844,099
per exp .....	11,770,810	1,315,105
et income .....	4,970,169	801,298



# Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

## BIRDS OF PREY DESCRIBED BY WELL KNOWN PUBLIC MAN

John D. Long Emphasizes Need of Careful Inspection and Investigation Before Investing Money—Relates Some of His Own Experiences

In a timely article entitled "Birds of Prey," published in the *Rollins Magazine* for January, John D. Long, former Governor of Massachusetts, says among other things:

Two things occurred in my early life, in only the first of which I had personal experience, which were good lessons to me.

I had saved \$300 or \$400, and a friend—it is always a "friend," you know—earnestly advised me to invest in a remote oil well, which was the particular bait at that time. He said it was such a good sure thing. Such excellent men were investing in it. He really didn't wish to part with any of his stock, but, as a special favor to me, he would let me in. Of course the bait caught my confidence and he got the money and I got the experience.

I have never seen him since, nor a dollar of my investment, which was then a pretty serious thing to me. And yet I feel a deep sense of gratitude to him, for I never afterward bought a bond or a share of stock except through trustworthy and responsible agencies whose reputation is at stake and to whom any misleading of their customers is ruinous to their standing and business. I turn a deaf ear to irresponsible promoters, and the flaming literature they send through the mail goes into the wastebasket.

Later it came to my notice that one of the very prominent officials of the state, high in political station, allowed himself to become a director in a mining corporation and to be advised as such in its prospectuses and advertisements. He was misled by flattering representations, given some of the stock, and told that there would be nothing to do but receive his dividends and the everlasting gratitude of any stockholder who was attracted by his distinguished title. He was, no doubt, entirely innocent of any impropriety in letting himself be a dummy, and good-naturedly yielded the use of his name, not appreciating that that was all the promoters wanted of him. Of course the thing went to smash.

Then all his fellow citizens and all his old political and business friends who had been bitten, immediately claimed that they had been led into the pit-fall by this unfortunate director, and that but for his name and their confidence in him they would not have made the investment. His life was made wretched.

This object lesson showed me, for I was just then starting into public life, that any man who allows the use of his name in connection with such a speculation, however perfunctory and how ever innocent in other respects that connection may be, cannot escape responsibility and censure if the thing goes up in smoke, as it usually does.

During the latter part of my public life, when I was better known, the most insidious and flattering offers were often made to me, and I suppose the same is true of other public men, of presidencies, vice-presidencies, general consularships and directorships, with good fat salaries and with good slices of stock, in all sorts of these speculation schemes, land schemes, mining schemes and the whole list of get-rich-quick schemes that the ingenuity of promoters can contrive, and they are legion.

Taught by that old instance, my invariable answer has been that a million dollars could not tempt me to run the risk of having any man or woman, known or unknown to me, say or write to me that he or she had been induced by my name—as would be claimed whether truthfully or not—to invest money and lose it. I preferred to have my sleep undisturbed.

Therefore, I think that you do well in your magazine to keep clearly and constantly before the public a warning against these financial perils and to urge—especially upon those whose savings are small—and which because small they are eager to increase—and who thus become easy victims—the vital importance of investing their money only in safe securities, and in selecting these, to obtain the counsel of conservative, responsible, and disinterested agencies and counselors. A good rule is never to touch any investment without consulting such sources and in no case to rely solely on the representations of any visiting agent or any mailed circular.

It is simply pathetic to think how many, who cannot afford the loss, who are as ignorant as children of the value of investments, and who are exposed to the glib tongue and highly colored misrepresentations of the tempters, have been ruined by them, and that millions and millions of dollars have been siphoned from the pockets of the people at large.

What a sorry spectacle is that of the present group of victimized women who have been taken in to the tune of hundreds of thousands by the de luxe book frauds. Strange to say that in almost every instance these women have not only consulted anybody, but have carried on their negotiations in almost secret communication with the devil that tempted them. And yet this spectacle is by no means so pathetic as that of the loss by persons in limited circumstances of their hard earnings and their little accumulations in the savings banks.

To return to my original illustrations, let all these classes be on their guard, first, against the "friends" who tempt them into foils, and second, against putting confidence in the name of any conspicuous or high-up man in the list of

the officials shown in prospectuses. For the chances are that, however innocent of any intentional misleading he may be, he is an unconscious stool pigeon and that the wires are pulled inside the cabinet by very different and dangerously wily personages.

One would think that, after all the exposures, this plague would correct itself and that people would learn wisdom. There are three difficulties in their way.

One is that being usually modest and unfamiliar with the sources of information that are always open, they are shy of availing themselves of the counsel which any good savings bank or reputable banking house is always ready and glad to give.

Another is that once in a thousand times the proposed scheme succeeds, the mine or well or land operation turns out profits by the thousands. As in a lottery 10,000 individuals will risk the price of a ticket in the hope of being the lucky individual who scoops in the "demition total."

A third is the inborn love of human nature of the marvelous, the predisposition to see visions, the absolute liking to be hallucinated into "great expectations." It is on these qualities that the quack in every line of life relies for this imposition. I suppose the only way to meet these difficulties is to keep up the warning and the preaching, and to expose, as our press exposes, the frauds and cheats and follies.

## MEMBERSHIPS ON STOCK EXCHANGE LOWER IN PRICE

NEW YORK—Due chiefly to general conditions in the financial district being rather quiet in 1912, the price of memberships on the New York stock exchange showed a considerable falling off in comparison with previous years. Prices showed a big decline the latter part of the year, two weeks in December the price declining over \$15,000. The high price for the year was \$74,000 as compared with \$73,000 in 1911, \$84,000 in 1910 and \$96,000 in 1909. The low price for the year \$55,000 was reached in December when this amount purchased a membership on the exchange. This compares with a low price of \$65,000 in 1911, \$65,000 in 1910 and \$72,000 in 1909.

By selling at \$55,000 in December, the price for a membership was the lowest reported since 1908, when \$52,000 was the low price.

At the present time there are 1100 seats on the stock exchange.

The following table gives the high and low price for memberships on the New York stock exchange for a number of years past:

Year	High	Low	Year	High	Low
1912	\$74,000	\$55,000	1905	\$65,000	\$70,000
1911	73,000	65,000	1904	81,000	70,000
1910	96,000	65,000	1903	82,000	51,000
1909	96,000	72,000	1902	81,000	65,000
1908	72,000	52,000	1901	80,000	49,500
1907	80,000	51,500	1900	35,000	30,000
1906	65,000	78,000			

The years 1900, 1906, 1905 were the record as seats in those years sold at \$96,000, \$95,000 and \$95,000 respectively. In 1923 the initiation fee was \$10 while at the present time it is \$2000.

## NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine is moving only in a slow routine way and the market is quiet with the quotation unchanged at 42c ex-yard.

Rosin—Business is limited to consumers' current requirements, which are light and unimportant, and the market has a quiet appearance, without change in quotations, except for common and general sample E, which are slightly lower. The New York Commercial quotes: Common \$5.75, general sample E \$5.50, graded B \$6.10, D \$6.10, E \$6.25, F \$6.30, G \$6.30, H \$6.35, I \$6.45, K \$7.10, M \$7.70, N \$8.35, WG \$8.90, WW \$9.10.

Tar and pitch—Dull and featureless markets are noted with dealers quoting \$6 for tar and \$4.25 for pitch.

WILMINGTON—Rosin weak, good \$5.10. Spirits turpentine, machine 38 1/2c. Tar quiet at \$2.30; turpentine, hard \$3 soft \$4, virgin \$4.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits 33s. Rosin, common, 15s 1/4d.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 31s 3d. Rosin, American standard, quiet at 15s. Rosin, American fine, quiet at 10s 6d.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 30 1/2c @ 30 3/4c. Sales 238, receipts 382, exports 57, stock 20,357. Rosin firm. Sales 218, receipts 2231, exports 635, stock 44,311. Prices: W W \$7.45, W G \$7.35, N \$7.35, M \$7. K \$6.30, I \$5.55 @ 5.60, H \$5.55 @ 5.57, G \$5.50 @ 5.55, F \$5.45 @ 5.52, E \$5.45 @ 5.50, D \$7.42, B \$7.35.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN KENOSHA, Wis.—Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company has secured 1000 acres near here as a site for model car shops.

## EXPORTS OF MOTION PICTURE FILMS AND AUTOMOBILES LARGE

WASHINGTON—Eleven thousand miles of motion picture film, \$30,000,000 worth of automobiles, \$1,000,000 worth of telephones, and more than \$100,000 worth of aeroplanes were among the exports from the United States in the year just ended. The United States is the world's largest producer of motion picture films and the quantity exported during the year aggregates more than 60,000,000 feet, approximately 11,000 miles, or enough to stretch from New York to Manila.

The popularity of the American automobile is also evidenced by the fact that the exports of automobiles and parts thereof, including tires, approximates \$30,000,000 in 1912, against \$22,000,000 in 1911, \$15,000,000 in 1910 and \$9,000,000 in 1909. Telephones have only been separately stated in the export figures since the middle of 1911, but sufficient data are at hand to justify the statement that the exports of 1912 are more than a million dollars in value. Aeroplanes have only been shown as a separate class since the middle of 1911, but the figures at hand indicate that the value of the year's exports will be about \$125,000.

A striking fact shown by the automobile figures is the market decline in the price at which the machines are exported. In 1907 the average export price was nearly \$1800 per machine; in 1909 \$1470, in 1911 about \$1000, and in 1912 a little less than \$1000 each, the average export price at the present time being thus little more than one-half that of 1907. The average price of aeroplanes exported in 1912 was about \$3400 per machine. The automobiles exported are sold chiefly in British territory. Of the 21,707 machines exported in the 11 months ended with November 1912 went to Canada, 4371 to the United Kingdom and 3112 to British Oceania. Of the motion picture film exported, over three-fourths went to the United Kingdom.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Pacific coast salmon pack of 1912 was 5,005,120 cases, worth between \$35,000,000 and \$37,000,000, the largest on record.

Los Angeles city council plans to call a special election for Feb. 11, to pass on several proposed bond issues which will aggregate \$12,500,000 or more. Paris cable says the sentiment there is steadily improving, that the loan issue of \$100,000,000 to be brought out on the 9th is expected to be a great success, and much money now locked up will be released.

Schenectady will receive bids until Jan. 7 for \$300,000 school bonds and \$100,000 sewer bonds, the sewer bonds to bear 4 1/2 per cent interest and school bonds not more than 4 1/2 per cent or less than 4 per cent. The two issues will mature serially 1913 to 1932.

Alba B. Johnson, president of Baldwin Locomotive Works, announced company had turned out 1818 locomotives during past 12 months, increase of 180 over last year; and, with exception of 1910, best record since 1907. Percentage of country's business taken by company was not as large as in other years.

Myron T. Herick, American ambassador to France, says that more than \$200,000,000 a year can be saved by farmers of this country by introduction of agricultural credit societies. Average rate paid for farm loans in United States is 3 1/2 per cent. The average rate paid in Europe is 4 1/2 per cent. A reduction of 4 per cent in interest paid by our farmers on \$6,000,000,000 of borrowed capital would mean a yearly saving of \$240,000,000.

It is rumored that plans are under way to divorce First National Bank of New York from First Security Company, subject having been under consideration ever since Pujo committee went to work. First National and First Security stock certificates are printed on same sheets of paper and it was stipulated at time of formation of security company that its stock could not be sold without selling proportionate amount of bank stock and vice versa.

## UNITED STATES STEEL

NEW YORK—Practically all low-priced tonnage has been wiped off the books of the Steel corporation and orders now being filled call for prices from \$3 to \$5 higher than the material shipped during the last quarter of 1912. The independent companies are not faring so well, however, as their books have not as much tonnage reported. The jobbing business is proving the best in its history, each month showing an increase.

## IRON TRADE CONDITIONS

CLEVELAND—Daily Iron Trade Review says: Connellsville coke sales are being made on the basis of \$4.10 to \$4.25, ovens, for prompt delivery and \$3.25 to \$3.50, ovens, for contract. Some fair foundry pig iron negotiations have been begun at Pittsburgh and in the East, prices on all grades remaining firm. Extremely fancy prices continue to be paid in Pittsburgh on prompt steel plates.

## THE SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Domestic refined and raw sugar markets unchanged. London beets easier, Jan. and Feb. off 1/4d. to 3/4d. and 1/2d. to 3/4d., respectively; May off 1/4d. to 3/4d.

## SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 6.)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Allen, Pa.—H. L. Mohr of Lehigh Valley Shoe & Rubber Co.; U. S. Amsterdam, N. Y.—E. A. Quivi of Empire State Shoe Co.; U. S. Appleton, Wis.—J. E. Wolf; U. S. Baltimore, Md.—O. S. Anderson of Frank & Adler; Bruns. Athens, Ga.—Louis Funkenstein of Johnson Shoe Co.; Brewster. Baltimore, Md.—H. A. Abrams of Baltimore Shoe House; Essex. Baltimore, Md.—S. C. Adler of Cohen, Adler & Green; Essex. Baltimore, Md.—W. J. Dixon of Dixon, Bartlett & Co.; Touraine. Bristol, Tenn.—J. H. Fauette of Fauette Pevier Shoe Co.; U. S. Catlettsburg, Ky.—G. B. Clay of Clay Gunnebaugh Co.; U. S. Charleston, W. Va.—C. K. Payne of Payne Shoe Co.; Tour. Charleston, S. C.—K. Marshall of Brown, Evans & Co.; Bruns. Charleston, S. C.—B. F. McLeod of Drake Valley Shoe Co.; U. S. Charleston, W. Va.—R. P. Alderson of Thomas Shoe Co.; U. S. Chicago, Ill.—C. B. Corser and W. J. Chicago, Ill.—D. F. McIntosh of D. N. Holden; Brew. Chicago, Ill.—E. F. Carpenter of Guthman Carpenter & Telling; 160 Essex at. Chicago, Ill.—J. P. McManis of R. P. Smith & Co.; U. S. Chicago, Ill.—Phil Karl and H. Maselet of Montgomery, Ward & Co.; Essex. Chicago, Ill.—Chas. Longini of Mann, Longini & Co.; U. S. Columbus, O.—H. C. Werner of H. C. Werner Shoe Co.; Tour. Columbus, O.—E. Graham of Graham Brown Shoe Co.; U. S. El Paso, Tex.—A. Mathias; U. S. Grand Rapids, Mich.—W. J. Logie and G. Kalmback of Rindge Kalmback & Logie; Bruns. Huntington, W. Va.—Jeff Newbury of Huntington Shoe Co.; U. S. Kansas City, Mo.—A. Norton of Norton Berger Shoe Co.; U. S. Louisville, Ky.—A. R. Vogel of Vogel Bros. Co.; U. S. Los Angeles, Cal.—Emil Olcott of Mammoth Shoe Co.; Essex. Louisville, Ky.—H. C. Yerkes of Good-Tie & Co.; U. S. Milwaukee, Wis.—J. G. Hafemeister of Beals Terry & Co.; U. S. Milwaukee, Wis.—S. J. Pentler; U. S. Nashville, Tenn.—Byrd Murray of Murray, Dillard & Co.; Bruns. Nashville, Tenn.—A. Cohen of Samuel Levy & Co.; U. S. New Orleans, La.—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Co.; Tour. Oskosh, Wis.—O. A. Haase; U. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.—H. J. Lang of Lang Shoe Co.; U. S. Portland, Ore.—R. J. Prince of Prince Shoe Co.; Essex. Portsmouth, N. H.—E. T. Purcell of Tracy Shoe Co.; U. S. Quincy, Ill.—O. B. Gordon of Gordon Shoe Co.; U. S. Richmond, Va.—L. Strauss of Fleischman & Morris; Lenox. Scranton, Pa.—J. M. Temko of Temko Shoe Co.; U. S. Scranton, Pa.—M. Davidson; Copley. Sheboygan, Wis.—O. Jung; U. S. Springfield, Mo.—H. J. Upham of Upham Bros. Co.; U. S. St. Louis, Mo.—C. L. Swartz and A. M. Hart of Westheimer Swartz Shoe Co.; U. S. St. Louis, Mo.—L. Hamburger of Hamburger Bros. Copley. St. Louis, Mo.—Geo. E. Lane of Dittman Shoe Co.; Essex. Toledo, O.—E. G. Evans of Western Shoe Co.; Tour. Utica, N. Y.—H. D. and R. C. Hurd of Hurd & Co.; U. S. Washington, D. C.—W. H. Keneaster; Adams. Waneville, O.—J. W. Garrett of W. B. Congrove Shoe Co.

## LEATHER BUYERS

Cincinnati, O.—L. V. Marks of Marks Shoe Co.; 140 Lincoln st. Hartford, Conn.—J. W. Little of Marion Shoe Co.; U. S. Montreal, Can.—T. E. Lane of Ames Holden & Co.; Essex. Richmond, Me.—Geo. A. Hawkes of Hawkes Shoe Co.; U. S. The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters, and Trade Information Bureau, 106 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is at its side.

## SHOE SALESMEN

AT THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, Conway, Mass.—F. De Wolfe of C. F. De Wolfe & Co. Amesbury, Mass.—C. A. Cossaboom of Cossaboom & Co. North Adams, Mass.—W. J. Davis of Wall Bros. & Streeter. Haverhill, Mass.—Thomas Dorathy of Dorathy & Co. North Adams, Mass.—J. T. Mulcare of Webster Bros. Hagerstown, Md.—R. L. Campbell of Hagerstown Legging Co. Nashville, Tenn.—C. C. Tuckett of Tennessee Shoe Mfg. Co. Lynn, Mass.—L. A. Bonte of A. M. Crighton. Auburn, Me.—G. E. Small of Lunn & Sweet Shoe Co. Richmond, Me.—G. A. Hawkes of the G. A. Hawkes Shoe Co. Kirk-Dunning Co. Lebanon, O.—E. H. Elbing of the Elbing & Co. Rockland, Mass.—W. P. Francis and F. U. Smith of the Emerson Shoe. Beverly, Mass.—C. C. Trevett of Trevett & Barry. Little Falls, N. Y.—W. K. Urquhart of Urquhart & Co. Lynn, Mass.—F. K. Ewing of Ewing Bros. Lynn, Mass.—L. E. Wood of Burnham Shoe Co. Dover, N. H.—W. C. Harford of O. A. G. Harford & Co. Lynn, Mass.—W. F. Crooke of Merrill, Potter & Co. Rochester, N. Y.—T. W. Newcomb of Newcomb Anderson Shoe Co. Brockton, Mass.—H. M. Hamilton of Thompson Bros. Beverly, Mass.—N. W. Violette of The Baker Shoe. New Orleans, Pa.—A. F. Hoffman of E. C. Livingston. Portland, Me.—F. D. Sterling of Portland Shoe Mfg. Co. Chicago, Ill.—E. A. Fargo of Fargo & Phelps. Cincinnati, O.—Arthur Knabe of Hogan Shoe Co. Hannibal, Mo.—John Logan of The Huff City Shoe Co. Cincinnati, O.—W. J. Wichgar of Cincinnati Shoe Company. Allentown, Pa.—J. H. Burger of Allentown Shoe Mfg. Co. Dolgeville, N. Y.—H. I. Patrie of Dolgeville Shoe Co. Pittsford, N. Y.—F. P. Green of Pittsford Shoe Co. Rockford, Mich.—G. H. Shottlafer of Shottlafer & Co. Cincinnati, O.—L. B. Cahill of the Cahill Shoe Co. Little Falls, N. Y.—F. H. Burrows of Little Falls Shoe Co. Milwaukee, Wis.—H. L. Nunn of Nunn & Co. New York City—J. Daetsch of the Stewart & Potter Co. Rochester, N. Y.—F. Salzer of the Perfection Shoe Co. Haverhill, Mass.—L. F. McNamara of the L. F. McNamara Shoe Co. Little Falls, N. Y.—E. E. Eby of Eby Shoe Co. Milwaukee, Wis.—E. A. Luedke of Luedke-Schaefer-Bettes Co. Kennett Square, Pa.—George B. Scarlett of Fibre Specialty Co. New York City—L. Spahn of Bleifeld & Spahn. Philadelphia, Pa.—F. S. Woodruff of Johnson-Ballie Shoe Co.

## LONDON MARKET POSITION VERY SATISFACTORY

LONDON—Markets here are thoroughly sound and the public is thoroughly uncertain. The market position could not be better, and the only unsatisfactory feature is that there have been several issue fiascos recently, and underwriters are left with large lines financed very largely by market money. In colonials some £2,500,000 of New South Wales 4 per cent were left with the public. The latter will apparently take first class 5 per cent and 5 1/2 per cent well secured preference issues, but they do not seem keen about so-called gilt-edged notes. And many colonials want to borrow. Western Australia has just taken powers to borrow £5,000,000. Cape Colony wants to borrow heavily. This is one of the burdensome influences.

The political news is considered to have brightened, but great caution must be kept for some time. Argentina with its big crops will want heavy gold supplies in the new year. Some in the banking world are looking for a renewal of dear money talk in January. But it is felt that much depends on the United States. And rightly or wrongly, some of the arbitrage firms are taking a more optimistic view of the monetary outlook there. These firms are talking hopefully of a clearance of the chief monetary troubles in New York and the favorable prospects of a market revival.

A remarkable feature in these slack times is this colonial borrowing development. The Canadian municipalities have been forced to the market, owing to banks desiring to reduce their loans. But Australian colonies are not less insistent. London has succeeded in establishing that the latter must offer a full 4 per cent to lenders, and they have more prospects now that they are willing to concede a 5 per cent interest rate.

## WESTERN MONEY RATES CONTINUE RATHER STRONG

CHICAGO—Conditions in the western money market during the past week made little change of significance beyond the fact that there was a perceptible feeling of ease among the banking profession, due to the passing of the first few days of the new year, without any additional strain being made in the demand for funds than had been anticipated. Rates on all financial transactions remain firm and 6 per cent is the recognized minimum in all dealings with the borrowing demand reduced considerably although there are still many requests for loans on the part of manufacturing and industrial concerns which tend to keep rates of interest well up to the present figure.

The outward movement of currency from Chicago for December was the largest for that particular month for several years, while the inflow was practically half the amount, showing very clearly that the large amount of funds sent into crop territory during the early fall has been slow in returning.

There is some relief to be found, however, in the knowledge that grain commenced to move about Dec. 15 and it is hardly time for shippers to be able to realize on such forwardings, but which will result in increased deposits later on. The situation in the Northwest reports of practically no change. There is plenty of funds in the way of deposits, rates of discount range from 5 1/2 to 6 per cent, with grain shippers awaiting some further development in prices, before resorting to heavy consignments, although the past week showed a larger movement of grain than for several weeks past. In the West and Southwest there has not been as broad a demand for funds in several years as prevails at the present time, resulting from increased activity in all lines of business. Rates on money throughout these sections are well maintained at 6 per cent, with bank deposits holding up well.

## IRON WORKS STOCK LISTED

PITTSBURGH—The Pittsburgh Stock Exchange has admitted to the list the capital stock of La Belle Iron Works, consisting of \$10,000,000 each of common and preferred stock, of which \$9,915,400 is outstanding in each case.


## STRUCTURAL STEEL ORDER

NEW YORK—Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh have closed for 6000 tons of structural steel to be used in bridge at Sheridan, Pa., which will be known as the Ohio Connecting bridge.

Reading, Pa.—F. Zuber of the Crescent Shoe Co. Biddeford, Me.—F. E. Merrill of Hodgdon Shoe Co. Norridgewock, Me.—C. O. Normandy of the Mutual Shoemakers. Newark, N. J.—F. W. Cook of McNeill Last Company. Rochester, N. Y.—William Heiber of William Heiber & Son. Salem, Mass.—C. N. Buchell of Packard, Marston & Brooks. Brockton, Mass.—E. P. Reynolds of Condon Bros. Shoe Co. Worcester, Mass.—W. A. Sweet of Blackford & Sweet.

## AT THE HOTEL ESSEX

Cincinnati—A. Ramseider of Ramseider, Erick Co. Los Angeles—Emma Phillips. Lynn—Robert Spinnet of A. Fisher & Son. Rochester, N. Y.—Charles S. Hahn of Hahn & Rampe Co. Philadelphia—F. C. Fowler of Ziegler Bros. Stoughton—A. A. Mead of Upham Bros. A. H. Hopkins, Rickard Shoe Co.



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## TURKISH BOND HOLDERS NOW IN EASIER FRAME OF MIND

Have Passed Through Trying Period During the War but Hope Is Entertained That Whatever the Outcome Interests Will Be Safeguarded

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Holders of Turkish bonds have had an anxious time during the last few months. Probably their hearts never fluttered once during the Italian war, but when the Bulgars and Serbs and Greeks began to drive the Turks into the far eastern corner of Europe, many, many questions as to the value of their security must have arisen in their minds. Indeed, we see from the fall in the prices of the bonds that many people there over their holdings, and in their anxiety to cut their losses accepted much reduced prices. The fact, however, that quotations did not go still lower (the 4 per cent loan of 1902, for instance, has never been lower this year than 88 as compared with its average of 95 during recent years) shows that on the whole there has been a wonderfully steady confidence that, whatever happened to Turkey, Europe would insist on the inheritance of her territory carrying out the obligations attaching thereto.

Turkey has never been sufficiently trusted financially for any loan to be made to her on the general security of her honor and her prosperity. Her debtors have always demanded some specific security, which they could themselves look after. Thus Turkey has given up to her debtors five great sources of revenue, viz., salt, stamps, spirits, silk and fisheries, and the duties on these have provided amply for interest payments in the past. But what if Turkey were to be shorn of a large part of her territory? Would her diminished domains yield sufficient, or would the new owners of the lost provinces recognize any obligations on their part? Then, again, there is "the possibility of the Turkish government, in a moment of stress, being obliged for a time to divert the revenues of the debt to their own use."

The above sentence is from a newly-issued special report on the Ottoman public debt, by Sir Adam Block, president of the council of administration of the debt, and representative of the British and Dutch bondholders. Sir Adam takes on the whole a very cheerful view of the position. From the fact that the powers of Europe have taken official act of the "decree of Muharrem" and the supplementary decree of 1903, he thinks it "unlikely in the case of any future amputation of territory that the victor would be allowed to repudiate his liabilities toward the creditors of this empire." As for the possible seizure by the Turks themselves of the revenues pledged to the service of the debt, he thinks this also highly unlikely. He instances the "respect for their engagements toward the bondholders which successive Turkish governments have shown over a long period of years" as one reason why the Turks should not now play false to their creditors. Let us lay stress on this excellent quality of good faith which the Turks have hitherto displayed in financial matters, and then pass on to the second reason why Sir Adam Block believes that no Turkish government "would contemplate so serious and ill-advised a step as the seizure of the debt revenues."

He shows how very useful the debt administration has proved itself to the government. "By the able and careful administration of the revenues confided to it, the council has very considerably increased the financial resources of the country, and has succeeded in producing steadily increasing surpluses, which have reverted to the government, thus greatly alleviating the financial burden of the state. The receipts of the debt administration have more than doubled since its inception, and the financial credit of the empire is due in part to the brilliant results attained. The seizure of the revenues would put an end once and for all to all hope of finding the means to carry on the government, to keep the army on a proper footing, and to develop the country."

"The Turkish government must be a borrower on the European market for some time to come, and it is hardly likely that any Turkish cabinet, even in a moment of stress, would seriously contemplate a measure fraught with such dangerous consequences to the maintenance of its financial credit. . . . There would appear then to be little justification for panic with regard to Turkish securities under the control of the debt council."

Thus, in Sir Adam's opinion, are the two chief causes of fear, from the bondholders' point of view, disposed of. It must be admitted that he probably knows as much as, if not a great deal more than, any one else as to the situation. One more point, however, presses for consideration. Will the two wars in which Turkey has been engaged so impoverish her, that the revenues are likely in future to yield too little to meet the interest on the loans. The answer to this question will necessitate a little looking into the figures. Let us premise by saying that a Turkish pound (written £T.) is equivalent to 18s. 0 1/2d., or, say \$4.50. The annual amount re-

quired to meet the interest and sinking fund is £T.2,157,375. The net revenue for 1911-12 available for the service of the debt was £T.4,125,598 showing a surplus of £T.1,968,223. The annual surplus has shown a steady increase each year since 1903-04, when it was only £T.518; and in eight years the surpluses have provided sufficient funds to pay off more than 4 per cent of the debt. Add to this the amount paid off under the ordinary sinking fund arrangements and we find that since 1903-04 the total amount of debt cancelled is £T.5,748,707, or more than 10 per cent of the whole debt.

During the year 1911-12 the revenues steadily increased notwithstanding the fact that during six months of it the war with Italy was going on. This year, as might have been expected there is a decrease, but considering the great difficulties the country has been going through it is not nearly so great as might have been, and Sir Adam thinks that the margin of £T.1,968,224, together with a reserve fund of £T.2,000,000 will be sufficient to insure due payment of interest during the unsettled period immediately in front of the country. After that, he thinks, the revenues will show that they have sufficient life in them to recover to their former magnitude.

It is interesting to notice that almost simultaneously with the appearance of Sir Adam Block's report, the council of foreign bondholders have published the following intimation: "British consular officers in towns occupied by the Balkan allies have been instructed to notify the military authorities that the revenues assigned to the service of the Ottoman public debt are under the protection of the powers; also that a communication has been made by the powers concerned to the Greek, Bulgarian, Serbian and Montenegrin governments to the effect that in any settlement which may be made the interests of the holders of Turkish bonds will have to be safeguarded."

Happy bondholders to have the powers behind them! They may well feel more at ease than for months past, and we shall doubtless see the price of Turkish bonds recovering quickly if the peace conference is successful in its object.

## MASSACHU



## NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

CLOUD OF CRITICISM  
OVER FOOD TAXATION  
ENWRAPS BONAR LAW

Unionist Leader Declared to Have Brought Party to Ditch of Dissension Over Tariff Reform Question

## UNITY IS LACKING

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Ever since Joseph Chamberlain's famous pronouncement in favor of tariff reform, that subject has been a cause of contention in the Unionist party.

The effort to force out the free trade element was for a long time a cause of weakness. No doubt it would have been entirely successful had it not numbered among its opponents some of the most brilliant and powerful Unionists in and out of the House of Commons.

The country has never yet been convinced that Arthur Balfour is a real convert to tariff reform. The extraordinary cleverness of his leadership of the party during the period, when a distinct pronouncement one way or the other might have caused a disruption, will long be remembered as an example of parliamentary tactics. His final acceptance of the referendum, as a means of settling the matter by referring the particular question to the electors after a general election which should have returned the Unionists to power, was always thoroughly disliked by the "Whole Hoggers," led by Austen Chamberlain.

In the end Arthur Balfour determined to resign the thankless task in which he was engaged. What followed revealed the internal dissensions which, perhaps more than anything else, had prevented the return of the party to power. Neither Walter Long, who was in favor of the referendum, nor Austen Chamberlain, who was entirely opposed to it, were able to obtain a sufficient majority. As a result, Bonar Law became leader, only to discover in that position something of the difficulties of which Arthur Balfour had always been conscious.

## Referendum Thrown Out

The immediate effect of the change was that the "Whole Hoggers" gained complete control of the party machine, though the actual majority was undoubtedly held by the referendum party. It is not in the nature of the "Whole Hoggers" to do anything by halves. The policy of the section which drove Lord Robert Cecil out of Greenwich, and "Tommy" Bowles out of Kings Lynn, was consequently made manifest in the speech in which Lord Lansdowne threw over the referendum. The Liberal Unionist section of the Unionist party, had, in short, become much more protectionist than the Conservative element.

It was in such circumstances that Bonar Law delivered his now historic speech at Ashton-under-Lyne. On that very night, Austen Chamberlain, speaking at Carlisle, defined the policy of the Unionist party, on the tariff question, as a duty of sipping a hundredweight on foreign corn, and an ad valorem duty of 5 per cent on other foreign foodstuffs. It is manifest from this that Bonar Law had not taken the former chancellor of the exchequer into his confidence, for his own speech declared distinctly that a tax on food was only to be imposed in the event of a demand for it by the dominion governments.

It only took a very few hours to prove that the new leader of the party had led it into the very ditch from which the former leader had so carefully piloted it away. In a moment, he found himself involved in a cloud of criticism from his own party, all the more serious in that it was conceived in the moderate tone of writers and speakers striving not to accentuate the difficulties in which he found himself.

## Lord Curzon to Rescue

Lord Curzon, at York, tried to turn the current by insisting that the main question was, not tariff reform, but the expulsion of the present government. At the same time, no man knows better than Lord Curzon that the two things are inseparable, and that it is this very question of tariff reform which is going to win or lose the next general election when the time comes, unless it is once more relegated into the background by the referendum.

The question arises, however, whether, if tariff reform could be set aside, the Unionists can come back into power without accepting what is known as Lloyd-George finance. At the time of the bitter debates which terminated in the rejection of the famous budget by the House of Lords, it was insisted again and again, by both parties, that the revenue which Mr. Lloyd-George demanded could be raised only by means of his finance or by means of protective duties.

No one has ever questioned the truth of this argument, and the Unionist leaders, as well as the rank and file in the House of Commons, are perfectly aware that the choice still lies between these two courses.

If this is admitted, and if the determination is taken to impose a tariff on foreign manufactures, the question

## PROBLEM OF FREE CORN PERPLEXES PARTY



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THE RIGHT HON. W. LONG  
Whose advocacy of the referendum has not met with general approval of Unionists

will arise, quite irrespective of the unsolved question as to what constitutes raw material, whether it is possible to levy a tariff on manufactures without either levying a tax on food or finally strangling the agricultural interests in the United Kingdom.

## Prices Will Be Raised

It is obvious that the imposition of a tariff will raise prices throughout the country. Everything the farmer has to buy will become dearer. In spite of this, owing to the free importation of foodstuffs, the price of the commodities he produces will remain fixed. It is not very difficult to realize the horns which this dilemma has presented to the Unionist leaders.

The "Whole Hoggers" accept the inevitability of all-around protection, in the terms outlined by Austen Chamberlain. The "Free Fooders" require that no taxes shall be imposed on food, though they are ready to accept a referendum to the country, on the lines of Arthur Balfour's proposal, which is the policy demanded by Walter Long's supporters. Nobody, least of all the "Whole Hoggers," believes that a referendum will produce a decision in favor of the taxation of food. Consequently,

RUSSIA IN MONGOLIA  
GIVING CHINA LESSON

(Special to the Monitor)  
HONGKONG—In the five-striped banner which is now the national flag of China, Mongolia is represented by the blue stripe, and as recent telegrams have indicated there is considerable anxiety, not only in the capital but throughout the provinces, that the blue stripe may have to disappear.

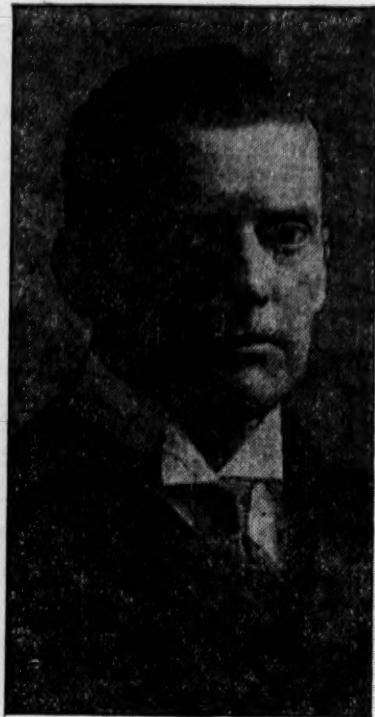
The Mongolians of Outer Mongolia have declared their independence of China, a step which they would not have undertaken probably had they not been assured of Russian support, which support has since been crystallized in a Russo-Mongolian convention. Naturally this convention has aroused a very hostile feeling in China against Russia, and there is considerable talk of resorting to military measures. The government is being urged to exert its full sovereignty over Mongolia by force of arms, and as this means war with the Mongolians and the Russians, it is apparent that the Chinese cannot expect to achieve any success in any such undertaking.

The more responsible and serious-minded officials are fully alive to the

## PLEA ON BEHALF OF PIT PONY

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The National Equine Defense League was formed about four years ago, its raison d'être being the protection of the ponies working in coal mines and which spend their lives entirely underground. When the facts concerning these ponies was brought to light it aroused a great deal of popular notice and indignation, whilst the founding of the equine league was welcomed eagerly as a means for preventing further sufferings for the pit ponies.

Jerome K. Jerome, one of the promoters of the league, writing to the Daily Chronicle, says that human folk from every class of the community came to the support of the league; amongst them were radicals and socialists, novelists, preachers, coal owners and coal miners and Harry Lauder. The pit pony had found friends, he goes on to say, and our shaggy little brother, bred on the heath and in the forest, straining his collar from 12 to 16 hours a day in everlasting darkness shall have his terrible wrongs redressed, even if it cost the



(Copyright by the Stereoscopic Company, London)

THE RIGHT HON. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN  
On whom tariff reform mantle fell

the Unionist party would be faced by the difficulty of imposing a tariff on manufacturers, which would not hit the farming interest, from which they draw their main electoral support, a crushing blow.

Bonar Law's speech indicated a new solution of this difficulty. It proposed to make the tariff, not a national, but an imperial question. In other words, it proposed to shift on to the shoulders of the dominion ministers the responsibility of the imposition of food taxes in the United Kingdom.

## Policy Called Dangerous

There was no misunderstanding the response to the policy thus outlined. A certain number of Unionist papers represented it as a great imperial departure, but from the very first, it was regarded by a much larger section as not only impossible but dangerous.

The Times, with studied moderation, at once entered its protest. It admired the spirit, it declared, in its leading article next morning, but not the letter of the speech, and it announced its intention to discuss the subject with freedom, on the broad ground of imperial interest alone. The idea, it declared, which in-

RUSSIA IN MONGOLIA  
GIVING CHINA LESSON

spired Joseph Chamberlain when he first promulgated his policy, had become "absolutely impossible today. The more the subject was discussed, the clearer it became that every self-governing unit must frame its tariff primarily in its own interests." That, it insisted, "is now the declared and accepted policy of every single dominion."

The comments of the dominion press, not bound by any particular respect for Bonar Law's feelings or for the parties of the politics of the United Kingdom, were far more outspoken. The Liberal press of Canada made no secret of its dislike, from every point of view, of the new proposal, whilst the Australian and New Zealand press were equally clear in their repudiation of it. Some of the most severe condemnation came from Australian statesmen to whom the Daily Chronicle applied for their views. Andrew Fisher, the prime minister of the Australian dominion, declaring that there was not sufficient interest in such a question to cause Australia seriously to consider it.

## Dominions Have Freedom

The fact is that the empire builders are extremely clear that Bonar Law's proposal, so far from cementing the edifice, would be likely to undermine its foundations. As the Times says, the policy once outlined by Joseph Chamberlain is extinct, for the reason that the dominions claim to frame their tariffs in their own interests. Making this claim, they could not possibly claim to impose any restrictions on the economic freedom of the mother country. Indeed, if they did, nothing would be more likely to cause a disruption of imperial ties than the feeling of the United Kingdom that its food supplies were being taxed in order to give economic advantage to the dominions, who in turn claim entire economic freedom for themselves.

It cannot be pretended that the prospects of the Unionist party are improved by the present policy of its leaders. These leaders seem to have no unity among themselves, with the result that there cannot be any unity in the forces behind them. A definite policy, one way or the other, may lead to victory, as it may lead to defeat, but a discordant policy, altered from day to day to meet the imaginary exigencies of a political situation, is sure to end in one thing alone, and that is defeat.

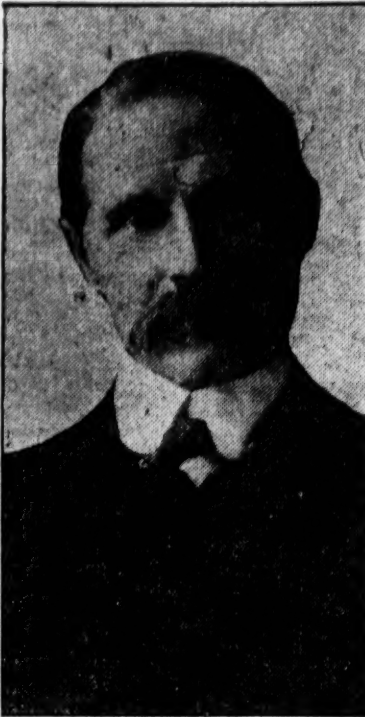
## BRITISH CAVALRY RETURNS FROM SOUTH AFRICA

(Special to the Monitor)  
ALDERSHOT, England—As a result of the reduction of the imperial garrison in South Africa there will be a notable increase of cavalry regiments in the United Kingdom. It is estimated that another cavalry brigade will be able to be formed in the near future, as the sixth dragon guards (carabineers) and the fifteenth (King's) hussars will have returned from South Africa at the beginning of the year.

The fifteenth hussars will, it is expected, be accommodated at the camp at Longmoor, the most southerly of the camps at Aldershot. Lately Longmoor has been used for the mounted infantry training school, but these troops will have to be moved to other quarters immediately, as the camp is to be extended and fresh barracks built, as well as a soldiers' church, barrack stores and offices.

## AMSTERDAM QUAYS ARE MODERNIZED

(Special to the Monitor)  
AMSTERDAM, Holland—The increase in steamship traffic in the port of Amsterdam has necessitated the extension of quays in different sections of the harbor. The average increase in quays has been a length of 250 meters per annum. New sheds are also constructed on most of the new quays.



(Copyright by Messrs. Bassano)

BONAR LAW  
Who became Unionist head as a compromise between leaders of sections of party

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SOUTH AFRICA HEARS  
PREMIER REPLY TO  
GENERAL'S DEFENSE

Gen. Botha Says While He Places Interests of His Own Land First, Raising of Issue Was Unwarranted

## ROOM IN EMPIRE

(Special to the Monitor)  
PRETORIA, S. Africa—The resignation of General Hertzog from the cabinet has given rise to considerable discussion throughout the country. In a recent issue of Die Week, General Hertzog's defence appeared in the form of an interview.

In this interview he states that General Botha informed him that Colonel Leuchars had intimated his intention to resign owing to the reference made by General Hertzog to South Africa and the empire in one of his speeches. The construction put upon his utterances by Colonel Leuchars, General Hertzog repudiated. The latter explained that his meaning was not that he wished to suck the empire until it was finished and then throw it aside, but that the interests of South Africa came first and those of the empire next, and that when they conflicted he would vote for the interests of South Africa.

His reference to the empire was, he declared, made in reply to Sir Thomas Smartt who placed the interests of the empire above those of South Africa. General Botha informed General Hertzog early in December that Colonel Leuchars was still determined to resign, and General Hertzog gathered from General Botha by his attitude that he wished him, that is General Hertzog, to resign voluntarily, although he did not actually say so. General Hertzog stated in reply that he was willing to resign if General Botha thought that the principle of putting South Africa first was wrong. General Botha answered that he adhered to the same view.

## Cabinet Considered It

General Hertzog then said that if General Botha, although agreeing with the principle, thought him wrong in giving utterance to it, he was even then prepared to resign because he considered the principle of such paramount importance that he was not prepared simply to put it in his pocket and keep it there. At the cabinet meeting held the same day the question was again raised by General Botha, and General Hertzog declared that if the above mentioned facts were at variance with the principle or if his colleagues disapproved of its utterance, he would resign immediately.

General Botha then said that not only was he with General Hertzog in the principle but himself frequently gave expression to it. None of the other ministers had anything to say, but he felt that it was the unexpressed wish of his colleagues, with the exception of Mr. Fischer, that he should resign, but he was determined not to resign unless requested to do so, since it was only reasonable that the people should know why he had taken the step.

It is now finally announced that the new cabinet has been formed as follows: Premier and minister of agriculture, General Botha.

Minister of justice and native affairs, J. W. Sauer.

Minister of finance and defence, General Smuts.

Minister of the interior and of lands, A. Fischer.

Minister of mines and education, F. S. Malan.

Minister of railways and harbors, H. Burton.

Minister of posts and telegraphs and public works, Sir Thomas Watt.

Minister without portfolio, Sir P. De Villiers Graaff.

## General Botha Replies

With regard to the interview published in the journal Die Week, General Botha has communicated a statement to that paper in reply, in the course of which he says:

"General Hertzog has gratuitously and unnecessarily put the question whether the interests of South Africa should take preference over those of the British empire. This question should not have been put. There was no reason for putting it, nor should any reason for it arise in the future. The true interests of South Africa do not and need not conflict with those of the empire from which we derive our free constitution."

"The only effects of speeches resembling that delivered by General Hertzog on Dec. 8 are to cast doubt upon the government's real policy, to create misunderstanding and estrangement among the different sections of the South African people and to undo the great work of the last four or five years."

"I wish to emphasize that to me the interest of South Africa is supreme. I believe this view is almost generally shared by the population in our union. This, however, does not exclude that myself and the South African party fully appreciate imperial ideas under our free constitution. Within the empire the South African nation can fully develop its local patriotism and national instincts." General Botha further stated that the

WELSH BILL MAKING  
QUORUMS DIFFICULT

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER—The debate which has been carried on in the House during the past few days on the question of Welsh disestablishment, may be and no doubt is very absorbing to those interested in ecclesiastical history. The bishop of St. David's and the bishop of St. Asaph may be seen at all times in the precincts of St. Stephens, but the ordinary member evidently finds it hard to follow either advocate or opponent through the intricacies of a highly special debate.

An unfriendly critic of British institutions has said that the cure for admiring the House of Lords was to go and look at it, not on a great party field day or day of parade but in the ordinary transaction of business, and a well known publicist has described it as "an assembly which does not assemble." The same might be said at present, with more than a little show of justice, of the House of Commons. At any rate, it does not assemble. Several times recently the House has come near to being "counted out" and on one occasion, the members, hurriedly gathered together by the government whips when a count was threatened, immediately left the chamber again as soon as the danger was overpast and the speaker had satisfied himself that there were the requisite 40 members present.

Such procedure is hardly likely to inspire the general public with a sense of respect for the deliberations of the House, and yet such a state of things is hardly avoidable where an assembly of ordinary men are supposed to consider matters of general, special, and technical interest with equal facility and attention.

Whether or not the passing of the act

of uniformity in 1602 constituted a breach in the continuity of the church, and therefore entitled the government, as it is contended, to sequester all private benefactions given to the church prior to that date, is certainly a point of great interest to theologians and the ecclesiastical historian, and members specially qualified in this direction, dealt with the matter ably and well.

Evening Cecil in a really thoughtful speech insisted that 1602 was an arbitrary date and dissented in toto from the principle of the clause.

Lord Hugh Cecil urged for the sake of peace that a limited compromise might be come to and that the money instead of being applied to secular purposes should be divided between all the religious bodies in Wales. Mr. Lytton supported the proposal.

Sir Alfred Mond declared that not a little of the money had been left for having prayers said for those having passed away, and it was incredible to think that it could justly be claimed by a church which repudiated all belief in the doctrine of purgatory, and Mr. Ormsby-Gore, the chief Welsh opponent of the bill, rejoined hotly that it was equally incredible that such money should be supposed to be applicable to purely secular purposes.

So the wrangle went on, and as it went on it deepened in bitterness. Again and again in the course of the debate and especially towards its close the utter divorce between the spirit in which the debate was being conducted and the spirit of that religion which it concerned was so apparent as to rob the discussion of all reality and all claim to importance.

PRINCE LUDWIG WORKS HARD  
FOR HIS BAVARIAN PEOPLE

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The regent of Bavaria, Prince Luitpold, was not only the oldest ruler of any country, but one of the most genuinely beloved. He was one of the kindest and simplest of men, a sound politician and a wise ruler.

Personally he was known to be opposed to the Center party, but was too judicious to allow personal opinion to interfere with his duties towards Bavaria and the German empire. He considered he had good reasons for declining to listen to the proposals to crown him king, but it is thought by many that his son, Prince Ludwig, will be of a different opinion.

The new regent is a man of more energetic character than his father, possibly from some people's standpoint a greater patriot, for he is a staunch supporter of the religion of his country and would be willing to clash with the empire if he believed good would thereby accrue to Bavaria.

Although Prince Ludwig is not so universally beloved as his father was, he is very popular and everywhere respected, as his sterling qualities and unimpeachable character deserve that he should be. He was a brave soldier, and attained the rank of general field marshal at an early age, yet he is not so military as most of his brother rulers of Germany, and prefers civilian's dress to uniform at all times.

Prince Ludwig is very desirous of seeing the navy expand, but his principal energies and individual tastes lie

along the lines of theoretical and practical political economy. He is himself a farmer on an extensive scale, owning large estates in Algau and other parts of Bavaria, and also in Hungary, and he is a very successful stud owner. Thanks to his excellent management, personal supervision and love of the work, everything is in a most flourishing condition, even at the present day, when other farmers are full of complaints.

The regent, who leaves nothing entirely to agents and inspectors, passes months together on his various estates working incessantly in a manner that compels the respect of all his employees. He is thus thoroughly grounded in all agricultural matters, and regularly takes an active part in the Bavarian agricultural council's meetings. Prince Ludwig is, however, not in sympathy with the narrow-minded Agrarian party, and his interest in the industrial development of Bavaria is very keen.

All social and technical questions of importance are given his close attention and one of his pet projects is the opening up and extending of the network of canals throughout Bavaria and Germany generally, a means, he is convinced, of bringing increased trade to the country.

In a word, it would be hard to find a more strenuous worker in the interests of his country than the new regent of Bavaria. The Kaiser and Prince Ludwig are thoroughly good friends, their friendship being founded on mutual respect.

VALUABLE SHELLS  
MOVED IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Tenders have been accepted by the port of London authority for the demolition of the existing buildings fronting Trinity square, which is the site of the port authority's new offices. The design of the new buildings is the work of Edwin Cooper, and provides for frontages in Crutched Friars, Savage gardens and Seething lane, as well as Trinity square.

The closing of the Crutched Friars warehouse has necessitated the removal of the valuable shells which were stored there to the "C" warehouse, St. Katherine dock.

The shell trade is one of the most important of the port of London. The shells shipped to the port include tortoise shell, mother-of-pearl, green ear, Japan ear, bull mouth and many other varieties. It is important to the trade that accommodation should be provided for the shells, allowing of their effective display and it has been arranged to fit the top floor of "C" warehouse with skylights facing north, so as to insure the best possible conditions in which to view them.

## BEECHAM CONCERT IN BERLIN

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Thomas Beecham gave his first symphony concert before a Berlin audience at the Royal music school. The program, among other things, consisted of works by English composers, such as Vaughan Williams, Gardner and Delius, and were scarcely known at all to the audience, who were delighted by the freshness of the music.

policy of the previous government aimed at building up a united country on non-racial lines and the new government would continue to act similarly to the best of its abilities.

## BREAKFAST GEMS

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# THE HOME FORUM

## Uses of Promissory Note

THE old story of the two Pennsylvania settlers who made a unique arrangement over the loan of \$100 and the necessary document concerned in such a transaction, was repeated in detail lately between two ladies one of whom was letting the other have \$25 for three months. The note was made out as in the case of the Pennsylvanians, and then the question as to who should keep the note was discussed much as it was in the earlier instance. One lady said, "Well, I am the one who has to pay this money back to you and so I think I should be the one to keep the note, as a reminder that I have promised to pay it to you." The other saw the point, knew the usefulness of such a memorandum when a thing was to be done three full months hence; and so the other woman took both the \$25 and her own signed promise to pay it back. As in the case of the two men the affair was conducted on strictly businesslike lines, so both the women thought. For when in three months time the money was returned the note was also returned, with the remark: "Now you'd better keep this so you will remember that I have paid you back the money." Woman in business would appear to be changing the masculine traditions of how things should be done.

## Coral Houses

Bermuda is the original home of the "white house," says the Argonaut. The simplest bungalow is built of the same material as the most pretentious villa, in almost precisely the same way. White coral blocks cut from the backbone of the islands are used for all building purposes. Many of the people live in lovely little white coral bungalows and cottages, which for vivid, radiant whiteness would surpass the executive mansion at Washington. Paint can not rival the dazzling luster of Bermuda's lime-washed coral buildings, shimmering as they do in the brilliant, subtropical sunshine like pillars of light.

People vary in achievement and happiness partly because of the different degrees of development of Christian virtue. Gratitude is an important, one—Rolf Cobleigh in Congregationalist.

Evil doing harms the evil-doer only, and he can turn from it, be free from it, as soon as he will.—Marcus Aurelius.

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## QUEUES WAG; CHINA PUZZLED



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)  
QUEENS ROAD, HONGKONG, WHEN QUEUES WERE STILL SEEN

OLD customs down hard. China is no exception in this respect, and from the fact that China has long had the reputation of being one of the most conservative countries in the world, it is perhaps only to be expected that old customs would refuse to drop in this ancient land. While in Hongkong, Shanghai, or any of the coast ports, or indeed in any large city, a queue is never seen it does not follow that the men of the country have entirely parted with the queue, and a recent presidential mandate would indicate that the people in the north still cling tenaciously to the hirsute appendage which the reformer regards as the badge of subjection to the Manchus.

This retention of the queue is not appreciated by the new regime in China, and it would almost seem as if a political significance were being attached to the possession of the queue. The republicans are afraid that those men who refuse to fall into line with modern thought in China are hostile to the republic, and they naturally view with apprehension the large numbers of their compatriots who by wearing the queue give the impression that they are sympathetic toward the late ruling house. Some reformers regard the matter so seriously that they have even proposed that the queues be removed by force, and another proposal has been made that those who do not part with their queues should not be allowed to vote.

In June last the Tutuh of the province of Shantung issued a circular order throughout his province notifying the suspension of the franchise against those who refused to discard their queues. As the people did not manifest any eagerness to avail themselves of the right to vote at the expense of parting with their queues, and as the time for the election of a House of Representatives is drawing near, the Tutuh has appealed to the President for guidance respecting the enforcement or abrogation of the order. As befitted the importance of the sub-

ject, the President replied in a lengthy mandate. The decision arrived at by the President was that the Tutuh's order should be canceled immediately, since it was not sanctioned by the election laws promulgated by the central government, but he agreed that provincial officials should use their powers of persuasion to induce the people to discard the queue on account of the political significance attached to the appendage. He counseled them not to use strong measures since the "application of force towards this end has resulted repeatedly in disturbance in the provinces." The advice is such as might have been expected from the President.

The queue will doubtless disappear in China as completely as the ancient "top knot" has disappeared in England, and more recently in Japan, but it will go quicker by gentle persuasion than by force. It is the most illiterate and superstitious who cling most tenaciously to this custom, but with the leading merchants in all parts of China following the fashion set by the new officials it is bound to make an impression on the lower classes.

In the province of Honan the merchants have formed an association to organize public lectures and to publish free papers on the advantages to be derived from cutting off the queue, and in the large cities barbers' shops are being opened where a free haircut is offered to any who desire to part with their queues. The soldiers of the province, too, are setting an example to people of their class.

Millions of Chinese have parted with the "pig tail"; millions still wear it; but there can be no doubt that the new fashion set by the reformers in the treaty ports and in the yamens of every administrative area in China will in time become increasingly popular, and except in the remotest and least enlightened parts of the country the next generation of Chinese will be a queueless race.

## OUR MANNERS AND THE MOTORING CAR

THAT the invasion of the automobile has had a marked effect on the customs and manners of polite society is a self-evident fact. For one thing, paying formal calls is all but out of date, and the change is traceable to the motor car, it is said, even more directly than to clubs and committees and country houses and general social affairs. Time was when a lady must pay her formal call on one for whose acquaintance she was due. Now she runs around in the car and takes one for a rushing hour or two through the country, during which neither has much time or mood to think about the other or to talk consecutively.

More than this the automobiling folk go out in the car whenever it is fine, and learn to grudge the half hour spent in somebody's parlor when they might be spinning through the landscape either in the glass-covered limousine or in the open enjoyment of all the air there is. Serious or consecutive talk in an automobile seems all but impossible. Thought seems to change as swiftly as the panorama through which the car is rushing. Or sometimes the speed seems to blow the thought entirely empty of ideas, and one rests quietly aware of the beauty all around and the pulsing swiftness.

The use of the motor seems, then, to have increased the modern disregard of conversation. One no longer thinks it necessary to make seriously every remark of a vis-a-vis. The neglect of other folks' sayings is made often unavoidable by the conditions of motoring and has tended to show that friendships

### Just and Welcome

After 19 years, the 200 former operatives of a woolen mill in Norristown, Pa., have received the wages that were due them when the mill company failed, and interest to date, says the Youths Companion. The man who made the payment was under no legal obligation to pay those old debts, but he has prospered in another business, and recognized his moral duty to do so.

All actual heroes are essential men, And all men possible heroes.—Mrs. Brownrigg.

may remain intact even if one has failed to reply to every commonplace and trivial observation on the part of a companion. On the other hand if talk has grown less formal and assiduous it has fresher and more various topics, thanks to the new freedom of the motoring public.

The etiquette of the motor car itself is different from that of what used to be termed "carriage company." For one thing it is often necessary to be dressed for motoring in a rough and ready-for-anything costume, and so the motor has brought about a good deal of disregard for appearance in public which on the whole may be counted as gain. If mildy is willing, glad, even proud, to appear like a bundle of wraps, with a veil quenching the glories of the most preposterous of hats, is not this a note of progress? Perhaps

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### New England Cat

Some one has written a story lately about an angora cat, beautifully cream colored and yellow, that belongs to a well-known New England writer. The cat has never been willing to drink milk, though he likes plenty of water. He does not care for meat, and though he is a real aristocrat in his looks and his general daintiness, it is necessary to tell of him that his favorite dinner is made of codfish balls. Herein he reflects the New England bent of his gifted owner. For codfish has always been in New England what is called a staple—that is, some product generally relied on to feed the people or provide clothing and money. The name of Cape Cod is a reminder of this, and on top of the Old State House a gilded codfish appeared as a sign of one of the chief sources of the state's wealth.

But to return to our angora. We read that instead of putting his nose into the soft mass of the codfish ball he used to lift a little in his paws and eat it daintily in that way.

## "A Fruitful Tree"

It is not life upon thy gifts to live,  
But to grow fixed with deeper roots  
in Thee;  
And when the sun and showers their  
bounties give,  
To send but thick-leaved limbs; a  
fruitful tree  
Whose green head meets the eye for  
many a mile,  
Whose spreading boughs a friendly  
shelter rear,  
And full-faced fruits their blushing wel-  
come smile  
As to its goodly shade our feet draw  
near.  
Who tastes its gifts shall never hunger  
more,  
For 'tis the Father spreads the pure  
repast.  
Who, while we eat, renews the ready  
store,  
Which at His bounteous board must  
ever last;  
And, as the more we to His children lend,  
The more to us doth of His bounty send.  
—Jones Very.

## Independence

Seek independence. Insist upon independence. Insist that you will not be the slave of the poor, petty standards of your fellowmen. But insist upon it only in the way in which it can be insisted upon, by becoming absolutely the servant of their needs. So only shall you be independent of their whims.—Phillips Brooks.

## In Northwestern Canada

CITING Stanley Washburn's book on Western Canada a writer in the Bellman draws this picture of the trail: Following up the Athabasca, passing its great falls, where tens of thousands of horse power are going to waste, after rafting their outfit across and swimming their horses, they finally reached the foot of the Yellowhead pass. Over this pass the Grand Trunk Pacific railway crosses the continental divide. On the western slope of the pass the author found a great scar on the trunk of a gigantic old spruce bearing the inscription, in the red of the engineer, "C. P. R. B. M. 3720—1876," showing that 36 years ago the Canadian Pacific railway considered crossing the Rockies at this point, instead of at its present location, at an altitude of 5321 feet over Kicking Horse pass, 150 miles farther south.

Pushing on beyond the pass they entered the flora of the Pacific slope, abounding in great cedars, firs and spruces and a luxuriant growth of shrubs and flowers, including many varieties only seen east of the Rockies in a state of cultivation. Crossing countless streams, threading their way along narrow trails on shelving mountain sides, struggling through morasses and muskeg, camping on the shores of entrancingly beautiful lakes backed by the peaks of the Selkirk or Rockies, the party finally reached Tete Jaune Cache after 70 days' travel from Edmonton.

## Leisurely Art of the Essayist

The art of the essayist is not favored in this purposeful age. When we are not laying on with the bludgeon of more or less political propaganda, we are experimenting with popular problem fiction; the foils lie rusting in the attic chamber, and the graceful sport of fencing languishes. Ours not to thrust and parry, ours not to comment. We are obsessed of a purpose and a battering ram; it is ours to reform. We are forever "attacking," or "solving," or "seriously criticizing," and even among the excellent papers that we call essays nowadays we are not surprised to find the publishers announcing, for instance, that Mr. So-and-So considers the "pressing present-day problems" of church-going, peacemaking, woman suffrage, and the like. We have reformers a-plenty; we have critics and philosophers; we have scores upon scores of earnest men and women who delve deep into the conditions of life; of folk who simply—and skilfully—comment upon it, we stand sadly in need. The delightful leisurely art of the essayist was too good a thing to lose.—New York Times.

It is only by delicate cooperation of the parent in the daily life of the child that the best in the nature of both child and parent may be brought forth. Upon it depends the bond of sympathy which results in true companionship of parent and child, rather than the unsympathetic relationship of master and servant.—Craftsman.

## Pitching, Musical and Otherwise

CARUSO'S triumphs have been translated into baseball vernacular by a writer in Musical America, and the phrases, singularly apt, come to examine them carefully—for if a singer cannot pitch where is he?—amuse alike the baseball enthusiast and the musically inclined.

We learn that whenever Caruso pitches there is a line of "fans" down as far as Twenty-third street—and the "fans" of the opera dress circle, if less numerous than those on the bleachers, are enough more showy to make up. We are told we should hear Caruso's loyal "rooters" in the top gallery shout with joy when he "puts another one over the plate," and Umpire Toscanini holds up his hand and says "Strike one." Matthewson hasn't any high ones that match with Caruso's, but his "fadeaway" and Caruso's mezza voce are about equally difficult of delivery.

The sopranos are remarked upon as catching the note which Caruso pitches with a dexterity equal to that of the diamond, and the main difference, it would appear, between the two is that Caruso can pitch into the phonograph, a joy denied to the "Big Six."

I have written always with the perception that there is no life but of the Spirit; that the concrete is really the shadow.—George Meredith.

## ABUNDANTLY SATISFIED

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COMPLETE satisfaction is a condition toward which mankind has through all time turned longing eyes and reached out eager hands. To mortals entire satisfaction ever seems to be just beyond one's grasp and ever to beckon one forward past the achievement or the acquisition which had apparently contained a promise of contentment. We attain some ambition that had appeared to be the goal, only to see it shrink to a stepping-stone before the infinite tasks that greet our broader, higher view. Christian Science, bringing an understanding of the Science of Mind, God, causes mortals to relinquish their fretful haste to accumulate material things and gives them a desire to awake to the real meaning of life, its purpose, its true joys and its real possessions.

The Psalmist's clear vision swept past the lower material hopes and ambitions of mortals and found the one imperative condition precedent to genuine and abiding satisfaction. "As for me," he declared, "I will behold thy face in righteousness: I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness." Goodness is repeatedly specified in the Scriptures as that alone which can satisfy the craving in the hearts of men. God is good and man as God's child is the true reflection of His goodness. Since God is Spirit, as

the Scriptures teach, man's true nature is spiritual, and since the lesser can never satisfy the greater, it is seen how impossible it must ever be for aught that comes through material sense or depends upon sense testimony to confer upon man any lasting satisfaction.

The material things upon which we have set our affections—wealth, fame, position, personal power and following—and which perchance, we have through zealous effort succeeded in winning, invariably mock the heart-hunger that remains. Ages ago one who had tested and disproved the capacity of "all the works done under the sun" to satisfy declared: "He that loveth silver shall not be satisfied with silver; nor he that loveth abundance with increase: this is also vanity." Now Mrs. Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, asks: "Does a single bosom burn for fame and power? Then when that person shall possess these, let him ask himself . . . Am I greater for them? And if he thinks that he is, then is he less than man to whom God gave dominion over all the earth, less than the meek who 'inherit the earth.'" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 145).

The inordinate desire for distinction or power, if traced to its inception, is invariably found to spring from some phase of self-love and is but the old, old deception of material sense striving to separate man from God who is the one and only power, the one Mind and intelligence, of whom the real man is the obedient and perfect expression. The objection raised by mortal mind that this teaching deprives man of his individuality and quenches ambition, is an entirely needless fear and is precisely the opposite of the fact. The understanding of God as the only creator confers upon man a broader, higher, nobler individuality than mortal sense can conceive; it opens before him the door to the highest satisfaction—the limitless spiritual power and the infinite achievements of Mind.

The Science of Christianity ascribes

to God all glory and all honor as the only enduring substance, the origin of all that is good, the animating power behind true genius. This Science blesses mankind in his work by freeing his thoughts from the clogging vanity and conceit which, by claiming a finite, material intelligence, would limit man's capabilities. It detaches material self and reveals the real man's sonship with God, a relation in which all good is found possible to man as God's reflection, for limitations are unknown to infinite Mind.

Scientifically to adopt this spiritual basis for our work satisfies and quiets mortal will and reveals the marvelous advantage of being allied with and obedient to God's omnipotent and perfect will. It silences material thought only to enhance the joy that comes from thinking spiritually. When it is seen that man's dominion consists in knowing God aright and in being at one with Him, the irony of mere material possessions appears. Christian Science thus teaches that all true happiness, joy, success, and satisfying possessions lie forever within the realm of divine Mind, God, and that in this wholesome spiritual consciousness, "abundantly satisfied," man possesses the true sense of health.

It is only to the materially bounded thought, and the finite conceptions of mortals, that spiritual satisfaction appears as a transcendental dream, a possibility only in some remote plane of existence. To the spiritual sense, which is the only real sense here or anywhere, these realities are wholly practical and demonstrable at this present time. Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the Christian Science text-book (p. 261): "Breaking away from the mutations of time and sense, you will neither lose the solid objects and ends of life nor your own identity. Fixing your gaze on the realities spiritual, you will rise to the spiritual consciousness of being, even as the bird which has burst from the egg

and preens its wings for a skyward flight."

We cannot rise to the true consciousness of life while we set our affections on material treasures. There must first be the desire to understand spiritual facts, and then we must turn our faces thitherward. The false belief in matter cannot forever fetter men. The Christ, Truth, will eventually enter every human heart. Each consciousness will awake in the likeness of Spirit and offer glad testimony to the abundant satisfaction abiding in spiritual Truth.

The love of the nobler sort is the desire to give all it can.—The Rev. F. W. Robertson.

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## MAJOR FINLEY ON THE FILIPINO

MAJOR FINLEY, who has done such remarkable things in the Philippines in the way of making unfriendly tribes friends, establishing an exchange of commodities among them and persuading them to come in to market without their weapons, returned to the United States recently to discuss questions of government at Washington. He himself feels, or was so reported by his spokesman at the Twentieth Century Club in Boston not long ago, that a vast amount can be done, though slowly, with these savage tribes, through understanding and the humane purpose really to help them rather than to try to force them to civilized ways and punish them for resistance. He speaks of the diffi-

culty of giving them self-government at present and is reported by the New York Post as having described the situation as follows:

The entire absence of homogeneity in the population of the Philippines, is, to Major Finley, the thing which makes the problem all but insurmountable at the present time. "The main question is," said he, "to whom shall the control of the islands be surrendered? There are between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 people in the Philippines, divided into upwards of 50 tribes, speaking, as some people estimate, more than 80 different dialects. They differ radically in religion, local customs, and prejudices.

"In discussing the Philippines, you must divide them into three great groups. The northern group, consisting of Luzon, Mindoro, and the Camarines, is dominated by the Tagalogs, about 1,000,000 in population. The middle group is Visayan, with about 1,000,000. The southern is dominated by the Moros, predominantly Muhammadan, and including the Mindanao archipelago, Sulu, and Palawan. In each of these groups are the widely differing tribes of which I have spoken.

"It is not a question of literacy or illiteracy; ignorance or education; but of utterly incompatible temperament, history, and tribal customs. The Moros, for instance, will not tolerate for a moment the idea of being dominated by the Tagalogs, neither will the Igorrotes, though they inhabit Luzon with them; the same is true of the Visayans and Tagalogs in turn."

## Prune Thou Thy Words

Prune thou thy words; the thoughts control  
That o'er thee swell and throng;  
They will condense within thy soul  
And change to purpose strong.

But he who lets his feelings run  
In soft luxurious flow,  
Shrinks when hard service must be done  
And faints at every woe.

Faith's meaneast deed more favor bears,  
Where hearts and wills are weighed,  
Than brightest transports, choicest  
prayers,  
Which bloom their hour and fade.

—John Henry Newman.

### Picture Puzzle



What stage character?

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Brunette



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, January 6, 1913

### Popular Choice of Senators on the Way

ELECTIONS of senators in the New England states, now impending, are furnishing arguments, if any were needed, for making the shift to popular elections. The Massachusetts Legislature was elected almost solely with a thought of its action on the senatorship, only one and not the most serious one of its duties. A stock argument against legislative election of senators has been that it dominated the choice of the Legislature, obscuring other issues of real state moment and putting aside personal fitness in the members. The party complexion of the Massachusetts Legislature this year is unquestionably different because of the senatorial issue, a matter of favor for the Republican party but not justified on any other ground. The absorption of the members in the senatorial contest, the neglect of other business, the pressure of the campaigners upon them, give the parting glow to the sunset of legislative senatorial elections.

The situation in other New England states that are this year electing senators is not different. In both Maine and New Hampshire the senatorship becomes a part of the legislative bargaining between the parties. In each the Progressives hold the balance of power and they are showing a readiness to grasp the trading potentialities fully as keen as could be expected of any new party. In Maine they will accomplish the election of Mr. Burleigh by union with the Republicans. In New Hampshire, where they have given the Governorship to the Democrats and received the speakership, they will either secure the promotion of Mr. Bass to the Senate or cause the election of Mr. Carr of Andover, Mr. Hollis of Concord or some other Democrat. In each state there is the practical bargain. And legislative election of senators wins final glory.

As for Governor Foss in Massachusetts, his advice, almost dictation, to the Legislature to adjourn its joint convention from day to day until the people have had a chance to express their choice, will hardly be taken seriously. The people of the state are not eager to enter another political campaign at this moment. They have chosen a Legislature with a clear commission to proceed to the election of a senator, and the people, we think, would not welcome the reference of the task back to their hands. They have reason to hope, however, that there will be no dallying, no compromise of honor, no approach to scandal in the proceeding. Direct elections by the people have no need of further practical argument by example.

### Abolition of Unpopular Taxes

AMONG all the states and provinces of English-speaking North America none has been more progressive than British Columbia in matters relating to the reformation of taxation. Its efforts to remove all burdens from improvements have been given wide publicity and generous approval. It has not been exempt from criticism, of course, but objections to its policy, based simply upon the fact that it has been a departure from established usage or long honored tradition, has not moved it to retrace its steps. In the absence of Dominion laws providing for the institution of the single tax, it has approached as nearly as possible to the system of revenue-production devised by Henry George.

One objectionable feature of taxation in the province has until now survived the assaults of reformers, namely, the poll tax. This seems to have been levied in British Columbia with greater vigor than has been customary elsewhere in Canada or in the United States. The poll tax has rendered itself obnoxious generally by reason of the inequality of its imposition. Some have paid it; the majority have not. But in British Columbia, according to the Vancouver Sun, "so strictly was the collection made . . . in levying the tax that it was imposed on children as well as adults." The manager of a great concern and the office boy of tender years were mulcted in an equal sum." There was a time when the needs of the province justified, in a measure, recourse to such a device for raising revenue, but according to the authority quoted this necessity has long since ceased to exist.

At length, it appears, the provincial government has yielded to popular sentiment on the subject and has consented to the abolition of the poll tax. It may be that no formal steps shall be taken to mark the discontinuance of the tax; most likely the system will be allowed to fall quietly into desuetude. At all events, there is encouragement here for those engaged in the movement against all forms of personal taxation. The accomplishment of great reforms requires time and patience; even unpopular taxes cannot be swept away at once, and it is just as well that this is the case. Conviction counts far more than emotion in public affairs.

### Washington and Westminster

WHEN Nelson sprang from the chains of the Captain on to the deck of the San Nicholas, at St. Vincent, with the words, "Victory or Westminster abbey," he summed up in a rude but imperishable manner the feelings of the ordinary Englishman with respect to perhaps the most famous of all Walhallas. Throughout the empire, Westminster means Westminster. You could not explain what that means, if you tried for a hundred years, to any one who did not understand, nor need you waste five seconds on anybody who does. There are cathedrals of greater architectural splendor, such as the perfect symmetry of Salisbury, or the massive grandeur of Lincoln, with its towers soaring over the vale of Trent. The towers of Westminster are the miserable work of a renaissance architect. Its symmetry consists of every phase of Gothic known to man, from the exquisite lancet of its triforium, to the overloaded perpendicular of Henry VII.'s chapel. The spring of its arches, the sweep of its aisles, are broken by dozens of effigies which, on their merits, reduce it to the level of a stone mason's yard. Still it remains Westminster, and between the figure of Pitt above the western door and the bays of the great chapel on the east, much of the history of the empire has been enacted, and much more of it is represented.

The little gray monastery which once stood on the isle of Thorns, has grown into the stately abbey, under whose walls has

surgled the life of England for centuries. In the early days, the King's palace stood at its doors. Practically under its shadow the Witan-gemot became the mother of parliaments. In the almonry yard, Wyclif hung out the red pole which told men that the first books printed in England might be bought there "good chepe." Hardly a man who has played a great part in the history of the country has not trod its stones. And it is here that, 135 years after Saratoga, it is proposed to erect a statue to George Washington.

Nothing, perhaps, shows more clearly the drawing together of the two nations, whose ties were sundered at Lexington, than the proposal to celebrate the conclusion of the hundred years of peace between them by erecting a statue to Washington in the abbey. In the northern transept, there stands the figure of Chatham, the great imperialist statesman, the last energies of whose splendid career were devoted to the attempt to maintain the strands of empire which bound the then American colonies to the mother kingdom. Chatham failed, but his country learned its lesson in that failure. The result is the empire of today. It was Chatham, however, who pronounced the frankest and most magnificent eulogy on Washington's policy, when he told the House of Lords, "You cannot conquer America. If I were an American as I am an Englishman, while a foreign troop was landed in my country, I would never lay down my arms—never, never!"

WE HAVE called attention heretofore to the growth in the United States of the special library idea. It owes its inception as well as its success to the development of the office utility system. Methods of indexing and filing have been brought to a high point of perfection during recent years. The principle underlying these methods has been applied to the creation and maintenance of special reference libraries for business of all kinds.

The average bank, manufacturing establishment, mercantile house, construction company, now has its catalogued reference library, or is engaged in the task of creating one. To be valuable such a library must be stocked with the latest information covering matters of importance to the interested concern; it must have books on special subjects, it must have clippings from magazines and newspapers, it must contain correspondence bearing upon points of value to firm or corporation; it must be a receptacle for all kinds of data. Since modern business is world-wide in its scope, the modern business library must be a universal encyclopedia, and it is of paramount importance that its contents shall be made available for instant use.

Such libraries are not new to the newspaper profession. Long before card indexes and modern filing devices were thought of, the average newspaper had its well-kept reference library. No unimportant feature of this was the scrap-book containing the latest facts obtainable about persons, places and things. The newspapers were among the earliest to adopt the improved library system, though in primitive form. A thorough knowledge of the contents of the special library of today, whether it be one designed to meet the needs of a steel mill, a shoe factory, a national bank, a brokerage office, a jobbing house, a great retail store, a publishing house, or the editorial department of a metropolitan newspaper, constitutes a liberal education.

It is one of the pleasant things of the period to learn that women are fitting very generally and happily into the requirements of the special libraries. The women's and coeducational colleges are contributing to this. Young women are now taught to be librarians, and it is said of them that they are apt scholars. Many who began without special training are now taking the library course in order that they may go up higher in the new vocation. Many with ordinary educational grounding are successful. Women are painstaking, careful, methodical, patient; and these capabilities, when backed by intelligence, adaptability and enthusiasm for the work, will go far toward qualifying the beginner for what promises to become a pleasant and a lucrative profession.

### What the Investor Thinks

IN THE present and immediately prospective situation at the American seat of government there are certain factors that may be easily recognized and reckoned with. The Republican party, that has dominated national affairs almost continuously for half a century, is going out of office; the Democratic party, that has had barely eight years of experience in national governmental management during this long period, is coming in. The proved Republican tariff policy is protective; the professed Democratic tariff policy is anti-protective. The nation has prospered marvelously under Republican rule despite occasional severe industrial depressions; during the brief period of Democratic rule it underwent an industrial panic. The Republican platform in the national campaign of 1912 pledged adherence to the policies with which the name of the party has been identified for the last fifty years; the Democratic platform pledged a departure from, and, in some cases, an absolute reversal of, those policies. Notwithstanding, the Democratic President-elect assures the country that he will not approve legislation calculated to disturb business, and there is reason to believe that in practise the Democratic party will not be nearly so radical as it is in theory.

All this is known to the most sensitive of American citizens, the investor. Nobody is more deeply interested and nobody is keener than he in analyzing the situation. He is representative of a class that numbers millions and of interests that control billions. Great political and economic questions are vital and important to him because of their bearing upon interest rates and securities. Temperamentally he is capable of looking upon public affairs entirely from the standpoint of one whose pocket is likely to be affected by their trend for better or worse. He is misled neither by sentiment nor by passion. What does he think of the outlook?

The answer must be based wholly upon the aspect of the money market. If he were doubtful, the market would reflect his attitude promptly. If he were fearful, the reflection would be instantaneous. Apparently, he is entirely confident and calm, for the money market, save for the effect upon it of the Balkan war, is normal and healthful. At the moment of writing this, the investor seems to be entirely satisfied with conditions in Washington and elsewhere. He is neither anxious about the money he has out, nor is he hesitating to send other money after it. Manifestly, he does not believe that the Democrats at Washington have any intention of upsetting the business of the country. More than this, he appears to be convinced that they could not do it if they would.

### Another Vocation for Women

Few triumphs in the field of invention have ever equaled that of the biograph, cinematograph or motion-picture machine. To those who market its wares and who use it as an instrument of gain it has brought swift and expansive fortune. Theater, school, church, mart and workshop have been affected by its competition or enlarged in their facilities by its use. The outer bounds of civilization, where barbarians barter their cash freely for a sight of its marvels, have been reached by the device in the hands of shrewd, acquisitive operators. Hardly a great public work or task of engineering is now begun without provision being made for workers' entertainment with the motion-pictures when the day's work is done. An up-to-date school or institutional church must have the new instrument for teaching and preaching by way of the eye, pedagogics and homiletics by the ear being challenged in a supremacy hitherto almost undisputed.

No specially acute insight or ready inference were necessary when the motion-picture mechanism proved commercially sound to see that if it could be adjusted to simultaneous use with a phonograph or voice-record the combination would be a triumph, whether viewed from the inventor's or the investing capitalist's standpoint. But to make the adjustment, to perfect the synchronizing mechanism, to invest the requisite capital in experimentation—these were not for the many but for the few. Of course, it was inevitable that among those few grappling with the fascinating problem should be Thomas A. Edison. His relations with the basic technical issues involved had been such as to lead him to the task. No resources in the way of money, expert aid, and experimental laboratory equipment were wanting. Plus these was his own genius for conquest in just such ventures. Consequently it is not surprising to read of his triumph. Speech and action have been harnessed, to pull together. To the orator's gesture will now be accurately attuned his variable tones and successive words. To the wondrous pageantry of a durbar will be added the murmur of the multitude that looks on. Bernhardt not only may be seen in great acting; she may be heard in the accompanying greatness of speech. Casting aside all thought of temporary amusement, what possibilities and marvels in the way of an enduring record!

It is reported that one of the great locomotive concerns of the United States is building more engines now than at any previous time in its history. Things are evidently moving.

UNDER his primitive tribal form of government, the aboriginal red Indian worked out laws conserving individual and collective welfare. In his vague and anomalous status as a "ward of the nation" he has been able to exercise no such protective power as instinct and reason dictated. Few trends in contemporary Indian affairs are more significant than the drawing together of red men to conserve racial and tribal interests. On one of these plans for federation, that of the Society for American Indians, the Monitor already has commented frequently and favorably. The society promises much, at least in providing the race with an instrument by which its ablest and most highly educated members can speak to the country at large relative to race problems.

Another sign of the times, unless we misread the significance of the event, is the announced intention of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota to unite the several tribes, so far as their material interests are concerned, in a formally incorporated body, ably officered and empowered to deal effectually with the legal problems that are arising from disputes affecting land coveted by the whites. Early in February a council will meet to take formal action on the project. The plan may not, in the last analysis, commend itself to the chiefs or to the best intentioned white advisers of the Chippewas. But the idea in itself is symptomatic of that coming together for defensive action which is discernible among the aborigines as they realize the futility of meeting modern conditions of trade and of litigation by the methods of conserving tribal rights which recent custom has defined.

PETTIS is one of the most fertile counties in middle-western Missouri. Its chief town is Sedalia. It is in the corn belt. Its farmers are among the most skillful and prosperous in the West. They are also among the most progressive and enterprising. Something like a year ago an organization of township representatives was formed for the announced purpose of promoting advanced farming, with a view particularly to the raising of larger crops of the main cereal. The organization was named the Pettis County Bureau of Agriculture. Wholesome competition and rivalry and greatly increased production resulted from this step. Inspired by success, the bureau prepared a program for the crop year of 1912-13. Among other things, prizes were provided for acre-yield contests, both for senior and junior classes. The interest taken in the plan of campaign by adults and young people of both sexes has now led to another forward movement, and one believed to be without precedent in the history of rural organization in America. The bureau has been incorporated and has become a county institution.

There have been county agricultural societies from time immemorial, and their ostensible object has been the promotion of farming, but they have concerned themselves mainly with fairs and other exhibitions; they have not been organizations for the furtherance of agriculture along lines followed in the advancement of industry and trade. Pettis county, Missouri, has undertaken to do for farming what communities have long been doing for the promotion of manufacturing, merchandising and banking. The soil, which is the county's most valuable resource and asset, is no longer to be cultivated loosely. Crops are no longer to depend upon chance; intellect, skill, alertness to opportunity, are taking the place of ignorance, superstition and fatalism that, to some degree, have influenced the tilling of the soil for ages.

Assertion of dominion in the Pettis county movement is its feature of paramount importance. In a purely material sense, it means that agriculture is to cease to be a haphazard occupation and to assume a developed business form. In a higher sense, it means that in Pettis county man is learning that he is to make intelligent use of the soil, not to be its servant or its plaything.

### Motion Pictures That Talk

### Indian Group Unity

### Southern Principles in Missouri Farming